The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,397.—VOL. LXIV. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, 54, Upper Fort-street, the wife of W. H. SARGENT, of a daughter.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, 517, George-street, Mrs. J. LAWLER, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Moon-street, Redfern, the wife of ARTHUR BRISTOW, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Armidale, the wife of WILLOUGHBY HOWELL, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at Barrack Hill, Paddington, Mrs. S. L. BENSUSAN, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, at Clowe's Cottage, St Peters, the wife of the Rev. J. SYNNOT, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, the wife of W. J. G. BEDFORD, Esq., Victoria Barracks, of a daughter, prematurely, which only survived a few hours.

On the 13th instant, at 1, Compton Villa, Piper-street, Woollahra, Mrs. THOMAS, of a son.

On the 13th instant, at Cloyne Lodge, Glebe Point, Sydney, the wife of HENRY M. CHAPMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th instant, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., ROWLAND MANSFIELD, third son of the late GEORGE SHELLEY, Esq., Tumut Plains, to MATILDA JANE, youngest daughter of the late WILLIAM BRADY, Esq., formerly of Belvoir House, Strawberry Hill.

On the 9th instant, at Blackman's Flat, Mudgee Road, by the Rev. R. H. Mayne, B.A., Mr. JAMES KIRKWOOD, to Mrs. HANNAH THOMPSON.

On the 13th instant, at St. David's Church, Dobroyde, Ashfield, by the Rev. A. N. Mackray, GEORGE ALEXANDER, eldest son of the late Rev. GEORGE MURRAY, of Stonefield, Scotland, to FANNY GORDON, youngest daughter of Captain ROBERT JOHNSTON, R.N., of Annandale, near Sydney, N. S. W.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at his temporary residence, Burwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, on his way from Fiji to England, JOHANNES WYAMARUS CAVE, Esq., aged 24 years, son of Thomas Saunders Cave, formerly of Rossheim Manor, county Cork, Ireland.

On the 13th instant, at her parents' residence, Wallaringa, Neutral Harbour, North Shore, MARIAN, the beloved daughter of STAUNTON and FANNY SPAIN, aged one year and nine months.

On the 13th instant, at his parents' residence, 77, Stanley-street, of dysentery, HENRY CHARLES, the beloved son of JOHN and ELIZA SMAY, aged 16 months.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S.S. CITY OF ADELAIDE, 2033 tons, F. Moore, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at 4 o'clock p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER. This steamship has been fitted expressly for this mail service. The ventilation is so arranged that the side ports in each cabin can be kept open during the voyage. The greater number of the state-rooms are fitted with two berths only. Eight special state-rooms for families have a single and double bed in each. There is also a ladies' sitting-room, plunge and shower baths for ladies, and also for gentlemen. The after part of the saloon is arranged as a sitting and concert room, having a piano. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.

A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past fifteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, R. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. Under Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail.

The following splendid A1 side-wheel Steam Ships will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO via AUCKLAND, viz.:—

NEBRASKA,	2446 tons register,	800 horse-power	
NEVADA	2140	" "	750 "
DACOTAH	2340	" "	800 "

The NEBRASKA, Isaac Harding, commander will sail from SYDNEY on the 28th SEPTEMBER, at NOON.

These MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIPS averaging a speed of 11 KNOTS, will accomplish the voyage to SAN FRANCISCO in 30 days.

TIME OCCUPIED:

Sydney to San Francisco	30 days
San Francisco to New York by Railway ..	7 "
New York to Liverpool	9 "
Total	46 days

Passengers have the option of either proceeding direct on their journey, or spending two months in crossing the Continent of America.

First-class passengers are allowed 250 lb. weight of luggage over the American Railways; other passengers 100 lbs.

Express Trains with Palace Sleeping-cars attached leave San Francisco daily, and run through to New York in six days and twenty hours.

Intending Passengers are reminded that the foregoing time table will be punctually adhered to, and that to prevent disappointment early engagements are necessary.

SHIPPERS of WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE are hereby notified that arrangements can be made for delivery of Goods either at SAN FRANCISCO or NEW YORK, at low rates.

For rates of Passage, Freight, and all further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

N.B.—An experienced Surgeon accompanies each steamship.

FOR AUCKLAND, HONOLULU, and SAN FRANCISCO, conveying passengers, &c., at through rates to NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL.

The mail steamship NEBRASKA is appointed to leave SYDNEY on THURSDAY, 28th September.

WM. LAIDLEY and CO.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Balclutha, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £4. Return tickets, £6 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Clarence, Monday morning, at 7.

TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO GLADSTONE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Wednesday, 27th instant.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE. REGULAR COMMUNICATION.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—DANDENONG, On TUESDAY, September 19th, at 12 o'clock noon, CALLING AT EDEN; from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf. THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS. RETURN TICKETS available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

NOTICE.—No cargo will be received after 11 o'clock a.m. on THE DAY of sailing.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—DANDENONG, THIS DAY, Friday, September 15th, at 8 p.m.:

FARES:

Saloon	10s.
Steerage	5s.

NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THIS THE DAY of sailing.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO—WOLLONGONG—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10. John Penn, TO NIGHT, at 11.

ULLADULLA—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MORUYA—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA—John Penn, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN—Hunter, TO-MORROW, 7 a.m.
MERIMBULA—Hunter, TUESDAY, at 10 a.m.

THE STEAMER WOMERAH will leave Lime-street Wharf, on FRIDAY NIGHT, 15th instant at 11.15 p.m., for HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 8, from Lime-street Wharf.

NOTICE.—All freight must be paid for in Sydney.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.

On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, The CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'s STEAMSHIP. To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, THIS NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 10.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP—NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via Newcastle, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 18th September, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The undermentioned steamships will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—

ALHAMBRA, 21st September, via BLUFF.
OMEO, 23rd September, via HOKITIKA.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON, The MARTHA BIRNIE.

This favourite trader will be dispatched on the 20th September.

Has room for a few second-class passengers.

For freight or passage, apply on board, to
Captain TAYLOR,
or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Flood's.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The barque TASSO, W. E. Heard, commander, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, Alger's Wharf; or M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-st.

ONLY VESSEL for LEVUKA, FIJI.—☞ The clipper schooner AU REVOIR, J. Firth, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to
T. IRELAND and CO.,
Corner George and Hunter streets.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of SAILING PACKETS.

FOR AUCKLAND

the favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander (hourly expected), will be dispatched SEVEN DAYS after arrival.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner OCTOROON, John M'Aveney, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail positively TO-MORROW. For freight or passage apply on board, at Roddam's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The STAR OF THE SEA clears and sails TO-DAY. Room for a few tons if sent down early. Apply to O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf; or J. A. BROWNE, 21, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner ATLANTIC, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail NEXT WEEK.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE ☞ the favourite clipper screw Steamer, LORD ASHLEY, 296 tons register (well known as one of the most successful boats belonging to the late Panama Company), is well found, carries a large cargo, and has good speed on a small consumption of coal, and light draught of water. Is now lying at Patent Slip Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.

For all particulars apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the Screw Steamer WAINUI, 150 tons capacity, and 18 tons in bunkers, on draught of 7 feet 6 inches water, built in 1866, of colonial hardwood, coppered and copper fastened. Fitted with first-class pair of engines, by Delany and Oakes, of Greenwich, 25-horse power (nominal), steams 6½ knots, with consumption of 3 tons coal per diem, sails 12 knots, working expenses unusually moderate. This desirable steamer is thoroughly well found, her sails being new, is admirably suited for bar harbours or the island trade, and will leave for Melbourne during the week, unless previously sold.

Accommodation for 12 in saloon, 20 in steerage.

For all particulars, apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR SALE, Freight or Charter, schooner THOMAS AND HENRY. E. LOWTHER, 117, Sussex-st.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The clipper schooner MARGARET. Apply C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-street.

KETCH SPRAY, for SALE, 19 tons register, carries 30 tons, draught five feet; new sails, well found. For particulars apply at Messrs. FAGAN, timber yard, 178, Sussex-street.

CAPTAIN C. F. CHAUVELON, of the French barque Parolos, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

BARQUE CONTEST, from Adelaide.—GOODS not entered before noon THIS DAY, will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

J. L. PARKER, Master and Agent.

SHIP MONETA, from Glasgow.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at at once for Macnamara's Wharf. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after landing. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned before any goods can be allowed to leave the wharf.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

PORT MACKAY.—CONVEYANCE required for about 150 tons coal. W. WOLFEN and CO.

SCHOONER or KETCH.—Wanted, to buy or charter. Particulars to be left with JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a skiff DINGY. Apply, stating price and particulars, to Box 37, Post Office.

WANTED, 17-foot skiff DINGY, sound, and copper-fastened throughout. Apply to Mulhall, Circular Quay.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, teachers of Writing, Bookkeeping, &c., 241, Castlereagh-st., n. Market-st.

A FRENCH LADY can wait upon, or receive at her house, a few more Pupils for private instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Address Delta, Messrs. Elvy and Co., George-street.

BALMAIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Ancient and Modern Languages. Mathematics.
Special Commercial Course.
Drawing Master—C. FAIRLAND, Esq.

Pupils from Sydney, North Shore, and Hunter's Hill, attend this School.

A LADY, who has been thoroughly instructed in dancing by masters, has recently formed a Select DANCING CLASS, for a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen; large room. Terms moderate. References exchanged. D., Post-office, Paddington.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. SMITH, Duncan and Bathurst streets.—Send ADDRESS to this Office. DAVIS.

WANTED, information concerning TIM and JOHN FINIGAN, natives of Tuam, county Galway, Ireland, who left New York in 1855 for Australia. Please communicate by letter with their cousin, KATE HARLOW, care James Duerdin, solicitor, 105, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

MEETINGS.

L. O. L. No. 1.—Committee Meeting, This Evening, United Temperance Hall, 7 p.m. J. Graham, Sec.

MASONIC.—LODGE St. ANDREW, No. 358 S.C., EMERGENCY MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Initiations and readings. By order of the R. W. M.

PHILIP J. NEWLAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of all persons interested with regard to the late NUMEROUS ANNOYING informations laid under the Police Act, will be held at the Oxford Restaurant, 42, Campbell-street, at half-past 7 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Most important Meeting, This Evening, at 8, to fill up vacancies in Council, and decide upon another night for weekly meetings. George L. Carter, hon. sec.

NO. 17 L. O. L.—COMMITTEE of Tea and Soiree will MEET on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 7.30, at No. 1, Park-street. Parties holding tickets, &c., are requested to return same at once.

PROTESTANT Institute meets every Friday, at 8 p.m., STANDARD Office. Important business this evening.

ST. LEONARDS No. 56 L. O. L., will hold an Arch Purple MEETING, in the Kent-street Chapel, THIS EVENING, 15th instant, at 7.30 sharp.

By order of the W.M.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for the ERECTION of a Marine Villa Residence at Elizabeth Bay Point. Tenders must be sent in as follows:—Firstly, for excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork; secondly, for carpentry, joinery, and finishing trades; or, thirdly, for the whole in one sum. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MR. THOMAS GASH, of Yass.

TENDERS are invited to the 18th instant for the purchase of Stock and Book Debts herein, either together or separate.

Stock sheets may be viewed, and forms of tender obtained, at the office of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of Mr. DENIS CLEARY, of Goulburn.

TENDERS are invited to the 18th instant, for the purchase of Stock and Book Debts herein, either together or separate. Stock sheets may be viewed and forms of tender obtained at the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of EDMOND WILLIAM GOGGIN.

CAXTON PRINTING OFFICE, 156, Pitt-street, Sydney.

For SALE, by Tender,
GOODWILL, INTEREST in TENANCY, STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, PRINTING PRESSES, PLANT, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, from persons desirous of purchasing the above up to THURSDAY, 21st September instant.

A carefully prepared inventory of all the effects upon the premises, with trade-prices affixed, can be seen, and the property inspected upon application.

There is a permanent and profitable connection peculiar to the CAXTON PRINTING OFFICE, rendering the GOODWILL of considerable value.

Since the sequestration, the printing business, in all its branches, has been continued, and all the resources of the establishment have been taxed to execute the numerous orders sent in.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 14th September, 1871.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PETER STORRIER MACKENZIE, of the United Service Club Hotel, corner of King and York streets, Sydney.

Stock-in-Trade
Goodwill, Lease, Furniture
Billiard Table, &c., &c.

TENDERS for the purchase of the above will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, 16th September instant.

This House has recently been fitted up REGARDLESS OF COST, the rent is very low, a LARGE BUSINESS is being done upon the premises, and can be greatly increased by a suitable proprietor.

Inventory can be seen after Monday, 11th instant, and further information obtained upon application at the Office of

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 8th September, 1871.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection of House in Victoria-street. Apply for plans, 235, Palmer-street.

DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Whole or separate TENDERS are invited until 23rd instant, for the erection of a Malt House to Castlemaine Brewery.

Plans and specifications can be inspected at the offices of the architect,

D. W. RYAN, 400, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 20th instant for the erection of a Unitarian Church, in Liverpool-street, next Hyde Park-terrace. The works may be tendered for as follows:—

1st. The excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2nd. The carpenters', joiners', and finishing works.
Or, 3rd. The whole in one sum.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS required for Basement Story of Dwelling-house, 271, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

TENDERS required for Building Shop (brickwork). Apply Mr. W. Kelly, grocer, Walker-st., Redfern.

TENDERS wanted, for Painting and Glazing four new houses, at 639, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TENDERERS for Redfern Railway Station.—Tracings, Quantities, &c. E. HUGHES, 9, Botany Road.

TENDERERS for Railway Station, Sydney.—Tracings, Quantities, &c., by C. MAYES, 179, Pitt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A SILK UMBRELLA left in the HERALD Office, on Wednesday. The owner may have it by applying at the counter.

BACHELORS' BALL.—LOST, a Point Lace HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will much oblige by sending it to No. 86, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, a Black and Tan TERRIER DOG, hind leg lame. Apply 127, Fitzroy-street.

LOST, supposed left, CARPET BAG, containing stationery; reward, if required. 9, Jamison-street.

LOST, Bunch KEYS, label attached. Reward on restoration to J. STEEL, 434, George-street.

LOST, 2 PIGEONS, blue, with black bars across the wings; reward 5s each. 10, King-street West.

LOST, between top of William-street and Potts's Point, a Gold LOCKET and Frill. Reward, 218, William-st.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED from 123, Gloucester-street, a POODLE PUP. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the above address.

LOST, between Crown and Bathurst-streets, GUT MACHINE BAND. Reward at Chapman and Co.'s, Haymarket.

STOLEN from my premises, a Liver-coloured Retriever SLUT, name on collar. Anyone detaining her after this date will be prosecuted. T. A. Makins, 692, George-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, two weeks ago, Black Newfoundland DOG. Mrs. Dickson, Holmwood, Newtown.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—The POLLING for ALDERMEN will take place at the Post-office, Five Dock, and at the Central Police Office, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 18th September instant, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 3 p.m.

B. C. RODD, Returning-officer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BALMAIN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED).

At a Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, held pursuant to prospectus, 12th September instant, in the School of Arts, Balmain, it was resolved unanimously,—"That it is not desirable to start the Balmain Gas-light Company with a less capital than £15,000 (limited liability), and that as soon as 6000 shares of £1 each of that capital are subscribed for, the Company should be formed. For this purpose the share lists be left open until the 30th of November next, when, if that number of shares be not taken up, the amount of deposits to be returned to the subscribers, with interest added at the rate of 5 per cent., such interest to accrue from the 12th September instant, upon all deposits previous to that date, and from date of those subsequently received."

The Provisional Committee desire to notify that nearly 5000 shares are applied for, and they are prepared to receive applications for shares until 30th November next, in accordance with the above resolution. Intending shareholders can obtain prospectuses (also see Saturday's HERALD of 9th instant) and printed list of shares applied for to date, on application addressed 486, George-street, Sydney; or School of Arts, Balmain, to

F. R. ROBINSON,
Secretary pro tem.

12th September, 1871.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

The undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES upon liberal terms, on WOOL consigned to them for shipment to their London firm.

PARBURY, BROTHERS.

A. HINCHCLIFF CONTINUES TO NEGOTIATE THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF WOOL, &c., ON COMMISSION.

To such of his constituents as may desire to avail themselves of the London Market, he is enabled to offer the advantage of entrusting their consignments to the careful protection of the well-known firm of EDWIN HOLT, Esq., Leeds.

Liberal advances made on consignments of wool for sale or shipment.

GREASY WOOL SCOURED
upon
THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES,
Wool Repacked and Classed.

Address—
CIRCULAR QUAY, or WATERLOO MILLS, SYDNEY.

Sydney, 15th August, 1871.

THE LATE REV. CANON STACK.

The recent sudden and lamented death of the Rev. CANON STACK, under most distressing circumstances, has occasioned a great loss to the Church and to the community at large. A truly good and able man has passed away from amongst us, and it has been suggested that a fitting tribute should be raised to his memory, in the shape of a Memorial Fund; which would on the one hand mark the esteem in which he was held, and on the other add to the comforts of his widow and daughter.

It is believed that there are many of his friends and those to whom he was not personally known, who will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and who will esteem it both a duty and a privilege to join in recording their sense of the late Mr. Stack's untiring zeal in the discharge of his duties as a Christian minister, as well in his parochial labours as in the councils of the Church of which he was so brilliant and distinguished a member, and at the same time to aid in lightening the cares of those he has left behind him.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee for the purpose of receiving subscriptions:—Hon. John Campbell, Esq.; Alexander Stuart, Esq.; Thomas S. Mort, Esq.; Edward Knox, Esq.; Michael Metcalfe, Esq.; Theo. J. Jaques, Esq.; E. W. Cameron, Esq.; Fras. Rossi, Esq., and W. Connolly, Esq., Goulburn; W. Fowler, Esq., Campbelltown; C. E. Jaques, Esq., Morpeth; H. B. Cotton, Esq., Newcastle.

TO WOOLGROWERS, MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.—CHARLES E. JAQUES (the oldest established Forwarding Agent in the Northern Districts), begs to inform the above that he has arranged to carry on the business lately conducted by Messrs. BROWN, BOWES, and CO. (Forwarding Agents), and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage they have enjoyed at your hands, to merit which the best efforts will be devoted.

The services of Mr. Bowes have been retained as branch Manager, in conjunction with Mr. W. F. Jaques (son of C. E. J.) who has had considerable experience in one of the leading mercantile houses of Sydney.

C. E. J. is enabled personally to attend to the forwarding of any goods sent by way of Morpeth, having head quarters at that place, and desires to call attention to the advantages of making use of that route; first,

A DIRECT SAVING OF EXPENSE,

equivalent to the commission charges; and secondly, the avoidance of having to submit to excessive rates of carriage by over-crowding of railway sheds (of which carriers take advantage to hold out for higher rates), and of the liability to storage charges under Railway Commissioners' Regulations.

All communications to be addressed—C. E. JAQUES, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, or Scone, as required.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL
will be CLOSED at
6 o'clock THIS EVENING,
and
REOPEN on MONDAY MORNING.

COHEN, BROTHERS, AND CO. will CLOSE their Establishment, THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL at 6 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING, and REOPEN as usual on MONDAY MORNING.

NOTICE.—OUR ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and REOPEN as usual on MONDAY MORNING.

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL will be CLOSED at 6 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING, and RESUME BUSINESS on MONDAY MORNING.

OUR ESTALISHMENT will be CLOSED at 6 o'clock, THIS EVENING: BUSINESS RESUMED AS USUAL on MONDAY MORNING.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Habit Makers,
MONSTER CLOTHING HALL,
402, George-street.

NOTICE.—The Business of the undersigned will be closed To-morrow, Saturday, 16th inst. L. Goldsmith.

NOTICE.—I. HIMMELHOCH'S Pawn Office will close This Evening at 6, and re-open on Monday.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Our STORES will be closed TO-MORROW, 16th instant. Hamburger Brothers.

SHADLER'S BREAD.—Mr. Shadler's terms are weekly payments, and as I cannot obtain that on the North Shore, I am compelled to give up the Agency.

DEACON, Milson's Point.

NORTH SHORE.—Having discontinued to send my bread to the above locality by agency, I shall be glad to serve families direct if arrangements can be made. A. SHADLER, 71, Hunter-street.

MR. N. QUIRK has ceased to collect orders on my account. D. WILSON, Coal and Fuel Merchant, Steam Saw and Bark Mills, Wentworth Wharf, Druitt-street. Orders by post or otherwise punctually attended to.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE BENCH OF MAGISTRATES, Central Police Office, Sydney. NOTICE is hereby given, that a caveat has been lodged at the Central Police Office, Sydney, against granting any licenses to slaughter cattle or other animals within the municipality of St. Peters.

G. A. TUCKER, Mayor.

Council Chambers, St. Peters, September 14, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—In consequence of the nature and extent of the ALTERATIONS and improvements required, and now in progress, at 294, GEORGE-STREET, it is found to be impossible to get them so far advanced as to admit of REOPENING before WEDNESDAY, the 20th September. WILLIAMS and BENNETT, Importers and Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1. BALLOT for £300, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

Those desirous of joining this Society can do so from 6 till 8 o'clock without paying arrears, and participate in above appropriation.

Payments received from 9 till 12 and 2 till 4.

H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

LIME BURNERS' UNION.—To prevent disappointment those indebted for lime will please settle accounts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended to apply to the Parliament of New South Wales, during its next session, for leave to bring in a private bill, to enable the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or any new trustees or trustee, to be appointed solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee of certain land, situate on Church-hill, Sydney, granted "upon trust for the erection thereon of a school-house, for the use of the members of the Jewish faith," to dispose of and convey the said land, and to apply the net proceeds of sale in or towards the purchase of other land or buildings suitable for the site of or for a Jewish Denominational School, or to apply such proceeds in providing suitable premises for a Jewish Denominational School, in the erection of a new synagogue building or premises, or for any one or more of such purposes or otherwise to provide for the application of the said proceeds.

And also, to enable the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or any new trustees or trustee to be appointed solely or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, of certain lands and premises situate in York-street, Sydney, known as the "Sydney Synagogue, York-street," held "upon trust for the members of the Jewish persuasion, in the colony of New South Wales, as a Synagogue for the purposes of public worship," to dispose of and convey the said lands and premises; and also to dispose of and convey certain other lands and premises situate in Macquarie-street, Sydney, held "in trust for the trustees of the said synagogue, for the maintenance of the synagogue and the public worship therein." And to apply the net proceeds of the sales thereof in or towards the erection of a new synagogue, or in the erection of a new synagogue and schoolhouse, or for any one or more of such purposes, or otherwise to provide for the application of the said proceeds.

And also to provide—if it should be found more expedient so to do—for the exchange of the said land upon Church-hill, Sydney, granted upon trust for the erection of a schoolhouse thereon for the said lands and premises situate in York-street, Sydney; and for the said last-mentioned premises to be thenceforth held for a Jewish Denominational Schoolhouse for the members of the Jewish faith. And in such case to enable the present, or any future trustees or trustee of the said property situate in York-street, Sydney, to dispose of the said land on Church-hill, Sydney, and of the said property situate in Macquarie-street, Sydney, and to apply the proceeds of the sales thereof in or towards the erection of a new synagogue.

And also to provide for the more effectual declaration of trusts of the whole of the said mentioned properties, and of the proceeds to arise from the sales thereof, and of the lands and premises to be purchased therewith or to be exchanged. And to provide for the filling-up of existing and future vacancies in the offices of trustees of all and every of the said properties, and to confer more extended powers upon the present and future trustees thereof.

And also to provide for the declaration of trusts and the disposition of all future properties given, devised, or bequeathed upon trusts not fully expressed for or for the maintenance of the said Sydney Synagogue, York-street, Sydney, or for the maintenance of any future Synagogue to be substituted therefor.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that the interests of all members of the Jewish faith in the colony of New South Wales will be affected by the said bill.

Dated the thirteenth day of September, 1871.

ALFRED DE LISSA, Solicitor for the bill, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of JOHN KEATING, late of Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, deceased, intestate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by JAMES MULLINS, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Attorney for the Rev. THOMAS KEATING, brother and next of kin of the deceased, that administration of the goods, chattels, and effects of the said deceased may be granted to him as such Attorney.

Dated this fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1871.

ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for the said JAMES MULLINS, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF ANDREW SMELLIE, of Shellharbour.

CREDITORS herein are informed that a first dividend of Two Shillings per £ is now payable, upon production of promissory notes, at the Offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF Mr. W. BIELER, OF NEWTOWN.

DEBTORS to this Estate are requested to pay their ACCOUNTS forthwith to the undersigned, or to Mr. BIELER, who has authority to collect same; those outstanding after the 15th September will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

LYELL, WHITING, and CO., Accountants and Trade Assignees, 323, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an Indenture of Assignment, bearing date the twelfth day of September, A.D. 1871, made between JEREMIAH HEALEY, of Victoria Wharf, Shelley-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Commission Agent, of the first part; PATRICK O'DOUD, of King-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Commission Agent, ROBERT LANGLEY, of Sussex-street, Sydney aforesaid, Commission Agent, and ROBERT VESCYS, of King-street, Sydney aforesaid, Commission Agent, Trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned, of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate (creditors of the said Jeremiah Healey) whose names are mentioned in the schedules thereunder written or thereunto annexed, and all other the creditors of the said Jeremiah Healey, of the third part: All the estate, property, assets, and effects of every description whatsoever and wheresoever of the said Jeremiah Healey (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted), have been assigned unto the said trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Jeremiah Healey. And that the said deed, duly executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of JOSEPH LEARY, Solicitor, No. 108, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution.

Dated at Sydney aforesaid, this twelfth day of September, A.D. 1871.

JEREMIAH HEALEY.
PATRICK O'DOUD.
ROBERT LANGLEY.
ROBERT VESCYS.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Patrick O'Doud, Robert Langley, and Robert Vescys, in the presence of—W. TOWNLEY PINHEY, J.P.

WASHING. WASHING. WASHING.—STEAM WASHING AND LAUNDRY, Castlereagh-street South, opposite the main entrance to the Exhibition building; Town Office, 247, George-street.

This establishment having changed hands, is now in full working order, and prepared to undertake all kinds of Washing, and guarantee punctuality and dispatch.

Terms can be obtained either at the town office, or at the establishment.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY, having been appointed Agent for Sydney and its Suburbs, is authorised to receive APPLICATIONS for Insurance on behalf this Company.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, Secretary.

14th September, 1871.

POINT PIPER ESTATE.—£10 REWARD will be paid for the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the bush between the Bellevue Roads on Sunday last. All persons are cautioned against trespassing on the said Estate by traversing it except on the roads fenced and dedicated. Cattle and horses will be impounded without respect to ownership.

D. COOPER and CO., Waterloo Warehouse, Sydney.

MUSWELLBROOK.—Our Friends will oblige by making their shipments to this as usual, leaving the use of the extension to Scone optional with us or not, the accommodation at Scone being quite inadequate to the trade, and the advantages to be gained so small.

WILLIAM E. POTTS and CO., Forwarding Agents, Great Northern Railway, Muswellbrook.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my Son, JOHN GLOVER.

T. GLOVER, Windmill-street.

September 14, 1871.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

4TH CO. RIFLES.—Members will assemble at Circular Quay, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2.30 p.m., to proceed to St. Leonards Rifle Butts. Ammunition may be purchased on the range. Musketry allowance will be issued. Undress to be worn without bayonets.

J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—MAJOR'S PARADE, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at Hyde Park Barracks, at 3.30 p.m.

By order, EDWARD WEBB, Lieutenant,
Acting-adjutant Sub. Batt. V. Rifles.

NO. 1 HIGHLANDERS.—Major's PARADE (undress), To-morrow; fall in at Hyde Park, 3.20 p.m.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Fall-in at Oak Tree, for Major's Parade, SATURDAY, at 2.30 p.m.

DUNCAN THOMSON, Captain.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.
SATURDAY, 16th September.

THE LAND—Mixed Tillage—Preserved Meat in the London Markets
AGRICULTURE—Beet-root Sugar—Artificial Manures—Sugar-Cane Crusher (illustration)
PASTORAL News
WOOL in California
GARDEN Memoranda
FIJI Islands—Special Reports
MINING—Frontage System
EXTRACTION of Gold in Iron Pyrites
HUNTER River Copper Works, Port Waratah
WOOLLOOMOOLOO Fish Market (illustration)
NATURAL History—Conchology
THE CLARENCE in 1871
SPORTING News of the Week
AQUATICS—Boating and Yachting
POLITICAL
MUSIC and Drama
TICHBORNE Affairs in Australia
RELIGION and Teetotalism
OYSTERS—their Nature and Culture (illustration)
EDITORIALS—Correspondence—The Week
TALES—The Tourist—Geography of Australia
SHIPPING—Commercial—Markets.

PULPIT NEWS.—Published FRIDAYS, £1 per annum. Gordon and Gotch, or Loxton and Co., Sydney.

SERMON, this week's PULPIT NEWS, by Rev. W. LEG, M.D., LL.D. Loxton and Co., Queen's-place.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!

Cartoon—THE RECRUITING CAPTAIN.

Bombastes Recruiting—Bet Not—Letters on the Stamp Act—Aiders and A-betters of Racing Matters—A Challenge—Burlesque Legs—The Polyglot Papers, John Graham v. The Rabbi—Nursery Versery Rhymes—Talking at the Opera—Rough Deeds and Rough Remedies—Tamburini Coy—Civil Service Examination—Impertinent interference of Mr. Krefft—An Episode of Randwick Spring Meeting—A Cold in our two Doses—Moss Up a Tree—Comic History of Australia, &c.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., General Steam Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A SHORT and certain road to good Handwriting. Australian Writing Institution, 726, George-street.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d; decayed teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.
C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

DANCING.—Mrs. M'INNES (daughter of the late Mr. J. Clark), assisted by Mr. W. CLARK, gives private lessons to ladies and gentlemen. Class days—Mondays and Fridays. Families and schools attended. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 464, George-street.

JOHN BAIN, 17, Park-street, Scale-maker, Selling-off Stock-in-trade cheap. Established 20 years.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, 9, Wynyard-square, has resumed business. Consultations, mornings, at 10.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist. Only place of business, 12, South Head Road.

NOTICE.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas daily.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—New Discovery.—Toothache cured in one moment by Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, 17, Hunter-street. Artificial teeth supplied, from a single tooth to a full set. Charges moderate. Teeth extracted without pain. Decayed teeth filled, which will last many years. Advice gratis.

VACCINATION, Town Hall, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2.30 p.m. Health Officer.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship, LOWEST CHARGES. 88, King-st.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.

NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make cash advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY.

MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices—96, ELIZABETH-STREET
(between King and Hunter streets).

The Proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to parties in want of accommodation on the most liberal terms.

Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD; BILLS OF LADING, BILL OF SALE, without possession, or on any tangible security. REPAYABLE either weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and DISCOUNTED DAILY, with or without collateral security, at the lowest possible rates.

LOANS executed within twenty-four hours after application.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 5, SATURDAY 9 to 1.

SALES and PURCHASES of Debentures and Shares effected by CHATFIELD and SON, 98, Pitt-street.

CITY BANK. AUSTRALASIAN STEAM. N.S.W. Marine. Waratah Coal. SHARES FOR SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., 173, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, City Bank SHARES. Wanted, Illawarra and Hunter River New Steam, General Assurance. HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, George-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may be DISPOSED OF through HENRY I. WEST and CO., 326, George-street, at the undermentioned reduced rates, viz.:—On Shares half per cent. on all sums under £1000; and on Debentures to the same amount, quarter per cent. All sums above £1000, as per agreement.

N.B.—HENRY I. WEST and CO. are not members of the "Sharebrokers' Association."

TWENTY fully paid-up SHARES in Mitchell's Creek Gold Mine, at £3 13s a share. G. M., HERALD Office.

£20,000 TRUST MONEYS to be LENT at a moderate rate of interest, on satisfactory security. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN, Pitt-street North.

PEAK DOWNS, City Bank, Pacific Insurance, and Steam Shares, for SALE. C. BATH, 155, Pitt-st.

MONEY to LEND, on City or Country Property. Stephens and Hardy, solicitors, Hunter-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

BUSINESS THIS DAY.

TERM LIST.—Motions: In re Irwin and others v. M'Lachlan, attachment; in re same v. same, prohibition; Milne v. M'Intosh, for change of venue. Milne v. Hawkins, for change of venue.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

LYONS V. ZUCCANI AND OTHERS.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover £37 10s. for rent of premises occupied by defendants in Charlotte-place. A preliminary objection was taken as to the non-joinder of a defendant, William Strong, and an amendment to the effect that Emilio Zuccani should be sued jointly with Floriano and William Strong was made. The defence was not indebted, and notice to quit. According to plaintiff's statement, the defendants had gone into occupation of the premises in the year 1868, and had paid him rent at the rate of £37 10s. quarterly up to 31st March, 1871; there was an arrangement that three months' notice to quit should be given to the plaintiff. The quarter's rent sued for was from 31st March to 31st June last. Plaintiff acknowledged having received a notice to quit, but not until about the 7th January, too late to terminate the tenancy on the 31st March, and he had written to defendants immediately stating he refused to accept same. He swore positively that he had refused to take possession of the premises, or had prevented defendants from occupying them. The defendants tried to show that plaintiff, with some workmen, had been on the premises during the quarter sued for, but plaintiff positively swore that he had never been on the premises during such period, nor had he authorised any workmen to go there. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed. Mr. Cansdell, instructed by Mr. Deane, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Levy for the defendant.

DINGLE V. GOOLD.

This was an action to recover £35 3s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered, work and materials, and money paid. At the rising of the Court the case was not concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. C. Stephen, the rule nisi in Coleman and others v. Patrick Hewitt, was made absolute. Schedule and statement to be filed within eleven days.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, the rule nisi in Barnett v. Goggin was made absolute. Schedule and statement to be filed on or before the 25th September.

Mr. Pilcher moved for the release of the estate of William Blue, creditors having been paid in full. Order made releasing the estate, and directing the official assignee to pay over £142 7s. 7d. less 21s. paid since confirmation of plan.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of Richard Chynoweth, Daniel Eldridge, Flood and Clark, George Buxton, Frederick H. Hunt, and Frederick S. Britcher.

Mr. Paterson, counsel for insolvent in re William M'Ilven, moved exparte for a rule nisi on notice as filed 7th September, against the official assignee, and read affidavit of insolvent sworn and filed on the 12th. His Honor took time to consider his decision.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of William Blackman and Henri Labat.

Time for filing a plan in the estate of Henry Parkes, and accounts in the estates of George T. Smith and Augustus Wills, was granted on application by the official assignees.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, September 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Robert George Massie, first meeting; Benjamin Waters, special, for proof of debts; James Goldsmith, special, for proof of debts; Edward M'Menamin, first meeting; Henry Clay Burnell, special, for proof of debts.

Tuesday, September 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Gold, first or only meeting, at Goulburn; James Campbell, Henry Cumming, Samuel Kine, Peter Snipway, William Ludby, ——— Watts, John Dickey, Edward Henry Taylor, also John James Arscott, trading under the name of the "Saint Vincent Company," first or only meeting, at Braidwood.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, September 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Parkes, adjourned from the 16th of May last; Joseph Bertolacini, Patrick Toner, Moy Tung See, Daniel Mayne, adjourned from the 5th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Thompson, Birrell, Smithers, Penfold, Goold, Smart, and Lester.

The only prisoners were two persons charged with drunkenness, who were fined 20s. each.

On the summons paper were seventeen cases, of which two were dismissed and one was postponed. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Hackney Carriages, ten convictions were obtained against drivers of vehicles plying for hire for breaches of the Municipal By-laws, and penalties were inflicted varying in amount from 5s. to 40s. Two persons were fined 5s. each for allowing water to run to waste; and other two were fined 5s. for allowing slops to remain upon the footway, and for allowing show goods to remain upon the footway. Maurice Ickerson v. Sarah Valentine was a case in which complainant charged defendant with having assaulted him, but, not appearing to substantiate his charge, an order was made on the application of Mr. Redman, defendant's solicitor, for the payment by complainant of £2 2s. for costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Donaldson and Tucker.

Seven persons were fined in the usual penalties for drunkenness.

Ellen Renden, who was brought before the Court for protection, was certified to be insane, and was accordingly ordered to be sent to the Receiving-house for Lunatics at Darlinghurst.

Robert Dunn, who was remanded last week for seven days for medical treatment, was brought before the Court and discharged.

Clement Hanly, 10, apprehended on warrant, charged with habitually wandering about the streets in no ostensible lawful occupation, was discharged, with a caution.

John Jenkins, master of the brig Heatherbell, appeared on summons charged, upon the information of senior-sergeant Ferries, with neglecting to exhibit a light on board his vessel whilst she was lying in the fairway of the harbour, for which offence he was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs; in default, seven days' incarceration.

In a wife desertion case, there were no parties.

THE MEMBER FOR THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

(From the Wagga Wagga Advertiser.)

MR. WILLIAM MACLEAY, member for the Murrumbidgee, met his constituents recently at the court-house, Wagga Wagga. There was a large attendance, the court-house during the greater part of the hon. gentleman's address being crowded. On the motion of Mr. Macleay, the Mayor (Mr. Forsyth) took the chair.

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in presiding at a meeting to hear their representative give an exposition of his political course since he had last met them. He believed they would find that Mr. Macleay had been thoroughly true to the political principles he had always professed, and had maintained an honest and consistent course in the House. He hoped that when he had explained his votes during the session they would come to the conclusion that his conduct had been entirely satisfactory. Mr. Macleay was one of themselves. He had a heavy stake in the district, where for many years he had been a large stockholder, and lately, as they all knew, he had invested a large sum of money in the neighbourhood in forming his fine vineyard at a cost, he believed, of £4000 or £5000. (Cheers.) He had thus proved that he had the interest of the district at heart.

Mr. Macleay, who was received with cheers, after a few preliminary remarks, said, just before the last general election Parliament had been dissolved by the then Ministry, because that Parliament, having voted the Estimates for five years, it was held to be legally incompetent to vote them for another year. At that time I was so far a supporter of the Ministry that, though not agreeing with them on some points, I gave them a general support—not as belonging to their party, nor even being looked upon as a supporter. For many years I have felt the absurdity of the term "party" as applied to political combinations in this country. I would always support a Ministry that I thought was not doing injury to the country, just as I would always oppose one that was not doing good. Well, when the House met I continued that support, though disapproving of the financial policy of Mr. Samuel. The most objectionable part of the scheme was the proposal to fund the debt of £600,000. I considered that the effect of this abominable proposal would be to place a heavy burden on the people and injure the credit of the country, and therefore opposed it, but without success. It was, however, thrown out in the Upper House, and then Mr. Samuel did another thing that led to his loss of office. He was in want of money, and instead of asking for a loan in a straightforward manner, he got up what is known as the tailings loan. For the last ten or fourteen years we have been borrowing money for public works under Acts of Parliament fixing the particular purpose to which the money should be devoted. The money was raised, but at a discount of three, four, or even five per cent., and this, of course, made the sum raised less than the amount borrowed. It occurred to Mr. Samuel, in this state of indigence, to borrow more money to make up the difference. He introduced a bill to allow him to raise the sum short on the amounts previously borrowed, and the bill passed the Assembly by an accident. The House did not understand it, and it was passed because hon. members did not know any better; but the Upper House refused it. Mr. Samuel made a great disturbance about the right of dealing with money bills, which was very absurd, but what did he do himself? He was compelled either to submit to the interference of the Upper House or to give up his public works; and he was so indignant that he dropped the bill altogether. Now, £15,000 of the money to be raised was for clearing the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, and not wishing to lose that, I took up the bill as a private member, but found that I could not pass it, and the result was that the whole Loan Bill was thrown out. As far as the Murrumbidgee is concerned, I have had assurance that the money will be forthcoming; but the whole matter was a foolish piece of petulance not worthy of a statesman. Mr. Samuel, who was not a statesman, got money enough, but it was in an unauthorised way—in fact he did in a small way what Gladstone had lately done in England with the Lords and the Army Bill, the only difference being that whereas Gladstone was right Mr. Samuel was wrong. The matter seriously weakened the support of the Ministry, and no one could find an excuse for the course the Treasurer had taken. Well, his next financial scheme was as bad as the previous one. He proposed to fund the debt and incur fresh liabilities. The House objected, and the position of the Ministry became very precarious. Still, if Mr. Samuel had had the temper to submit patiently to a few indignities he might have held his own, but he took offence, and the Ministry was broken up. The occasion was a very trivial one. He had moved the suspension of the standing orders to allow a measure of trifling importance to pass through in one day, but the House refused, and then Mr. Samuel took offence, and compelled the Government to call a meeting of their supporters. As a sort of supporter I was invited to attend their meeting, but the result was not satisfactory. The feeling was that a Ministerial crisis should not have arisen on so trifling a matter. The Ministry resigned, and the Governor sent for Sir James Martin—I admit, the proper person in the emergency—who formed a Ministry. I wish to give my reasons for the course I have taken with regard to that Ministry. When the Ministry was formed, some forty or fifty members were strongly opposed to it, and there was a general feeling of indignation. I attended a meeting for the purpose of organising an Opposition, but I opposed it, and I wish to explain why I took that course. I did not approve of the character of the Ministry, and my chief reason for supporting their predecessors had been to keep out of office a party who had done great harm to the country, and done more to produce feelings of hatred and strife than any other cause in the history of the colony. But that party, bad as it was, had come back legitimately. The previous Government had pusillanimously "thrown up the sponge," and it was my duty to consider what was best for the country. I saw what objections there were to that Ministry, but there was for the time no alternative. I could not feel with the disappointed members of the Martin party, and I could not feel with the Robertson party deploring the desertion of their chief. As regards the public scandal, it was of course atrocious, but it was too late to protest, nor was there any cause for surprise, because from the first what have all Sir James Martin's Ministries been but infamous combinations? He never yet formed a Ministry that was not an infamous combination, and we have no right to be astonished at anything he does, however atrocious it may be. When he first entered a Ministry, or rather when he was first turned out of one, it was a combination of men with whom he never agreed, but whom he always opposed. When he was next called upon to form a Ministry, he was supposed to represent a party—I do not mean a party in the only sense in which the thing exists here, a combination which men join with the promise of getting paid, but adherence to a man who will endeavour to carry out certain views and principles. Well, on this occasion Sir James Martin selected as his first colleague, Mr. Forster, the most able man in the House, but who had always been opposed to him, and another was Mr. John Bowie Wilson. Mr. Wilson was what was called in those days an advanced Liberal—a little more liberal, if possible, than the Reds of Paris—(laughter)—but in a marvellously short time this advanced Liberal, who was considerably in advance of the Communists, was converted, and became a staunch Conservative. (Laughter.) The third time, if he had only been an honest man instead of a man of great ability, without any honesty or principle at all, he should have had my support. I did support him for two years, believing that he would stick to his colours, but on the first opportunity he deserted them. His sole thought was "What can I do to keep longest in office?" and he took in a notorious enemy, who had always been opposed to him, Mr. Parkes. The fourth time was when he took in Mr. Robertson, the leader of the Opposition, simply because he would help him to keep office longer. I and others were called upon to resent this affront to the intellect of the country—that people representing opposing parties should coalesce in this shameless manner. Well, I admitted it was very bad, but I could not see that Sir James Martin was more culpable now than on the previous occasions. I could not sympathise with the deserted; and though I regretted that the man who had earned considerable reputation in the country should have been induced to take such a disgraceful step, yet I had no concern in the matter except for the public interest, and I believed that the Ministry would do more good for the country than any combination merely to put them at once out of office. After Sir James Martin's wide-mouthed declaration of a railway to the Murrumbidgee, I believed that he would do something. It became my duty to support these men rather than a party merely trying to supplant the other for the sake of salary. I do not wish to say anything against any party, but I think that Mr. Samuel displayed small judgment in trying at once to put the other men out, and did more to ensure support to the Government than anything else. Office should not be tossed about from hand to hand for the mere gain or loss of salary. I believe I have been alluded to as a supporter of no party. I think Government can only be properly carried on by party. But there is a right and a wrong party, and I do not believe in a party whose only principle is selfishness, and their only aim to hold office at any price by hook or by crook. The party that I would support must have some fixed proper principles, and must endeavour to carry those principles out, regardless of the vile, shuffling, corrupt attempts to bribe the Assembly, that at present disgrace our public life. In the present state of parties here there is a party to support the "ins" in the hope to get paid, and there is a party to support the "outs" in the hope to get in. There is no difference of political principle. Sir James Martin professes to be a protectionist, but his tariff is not a bit more protective than Mr. Samuel's. If Sir James Martin had a particle of political principle he could never have joined himself with Mr. Robertson in a collusion which was simply a question of self. I do object to a party of that kind. (Cheers.) I am sent into Parliament to look after the interests of the country generally, and Wagga particularly—(cheers)—and to me one party is as bad as the other. Individually I scarcely know two members of the present Government, but they shall have just the same measure of support from me as the last Government. I am tired of their parties altogether. They are nothing but selfishness from beginning to end, and the country suffers. (Cheers.) There was not much business done last session. At the commencement the Government had recourse to the old dodge, and put off everything to the next session. When the House met there was time for nothing but to pass the Estimates. As you are aware, I have paid some attention to Internal Communication—a much more important matter to the country than party—and a report from a Select Committee, of which I had charge, was presented to the House, but not adopted. To you it may be a matter of small importance whether you are connected with Melbourne or Sydney, but it is a matter of vast importance to Sydney and New South Wales. Sydney should have the trade of that portion of New South Wales which naturally belongs to her, and which would go there if the Government would make roads and give facilities for cheap traffic. Without roads the produce of the country cannot find its way to Sydney. If you grew millions of bushels of wheat in this district you would be none the richer, for you could not get it to Sydney. I have always been badly reported in the Sydney Press—so badly, that I do not wonder that I have not been understood. Even if our roads were good all the way to Goulburn it would not develop the interior, simply because the cost of carriage is more than would pay. But the roads are not good. The best part of the road is between Yass and Goulburn, and that is now good, but a shower of rain will undo all its excellence; and the rest of the road is infamous. The cost of carriage now is sixpence per ton per mile, and it is utterly impossible to send down wheat, flour, wine, or anything else at that price. The cost would at once strike any of those articles out of the market. You might send down some of your wool and tallow, but in this splendid country you should produce more than wool and tallow. If you take the difference between the charge I proposed, 1½d. per mile and 6d. per mile, you could send down anything, even bones, and the refuse of your meat-preserving companies, which would infallibly spring up if facilities for cheap traffic were given. It is difficult to get people to understand this question; and I have always been astonished at the people of Sydney not seeing how much it would be to their interest to get communication with this place. I have met with more opposition from metropolitan members than from any one else. The Press of Sydney, too, are against me, throwing cold water upon all efforts to get anything done for the district. All my efforts to get a railway for the district have always been opposed by the metropolitan and country members. When I brought forward my motion, that the means of internal communication should be improved, it was in a House where there was scarcely a quorum, and the members slunk away—influenced, no doubt, by the Government. I managed to carry that motion, but it resulted in nothing at all. To go back, however, to the report of Select Committee; the report showed that the railways had cost £16,000 per mile, and I have since ascertained the actual cost to be £17,149 per mile. There was also the amount borrowed for railway purposes and the obligation of the country. Taking the full amount of surveys, every mile of railway, completed or uncompleted, costs the country £600 per annum over all receipts. I believe the true cost to be £625 per mile, and the public have to pay this amount out of the revenue annually. In the face of this fact it is clearly impossible, without an increase of population, to carry on railways as at present constructed, and the Committee therefore recommended temporary railways to be constructed for about £120 per mile, of which the motive power should be horses instead of steam. I became a convert to that idea. I saw there was no chance of getting the money for a railway to the Murrumbidgee, nor the consent of the House for such a railway for twenty years to come, and I wanted to see one in two years. It would have the effect also of developing the traffic, and for that purpose a horse railway at 1½d. per mile would be as good as anything else. [A voice: "That's bosh."] We will have an opportunity of hearing that gentleman's opinion presently, and in the meantime, perhaps, he will remember that rude assertion is not argument. It is said that the only railway that would pay would be one to Wagga, but I would prefer to go on to the Murray. What I want is to see the railway here before they get it at Albury; but it would take twenty years before you can get that, whereas you might have your horse-railway in two. There is no chance of the one; there is a possibility of the other, and surely something is better than nothing. Our roads are useless. What does Wagga now send to any place? I venture to say that if there were a railway here now every truck would return empty. All the drays now return empty, except, perhaps, when they take a little wool. It matters little to Wagga whether the traffic goes one way or the other, but the Sydney people could not understand the immense traffic that goes from the district to Melbourne. In 1869, 10,000 tons of wool crossed the Murray from New South Wales. The total export from Sydney was 14,000 tons, of which 6000 came from Queensland, so that of the 18,000 tons produced in this colony only 8000 went from Sydney, and 10,000 from Melbourne. [A voice: "Where was it produced?"] I suppose the gentleman knows that the Murrumbidgee is in New South Wales. (Laughter.) Then as regards fat stock, in 1869 one million fat sheep went from this colony to the Melbourne market; and no doubt if that were simply to supply the market it might be looked upon as a gain to New South Wales. But this enormous number may be looked upon as surplus stock. There are enough sheep in Victoria to supply herself, and therefore these sheep might be kept here and made a valuable export. I have calculated that these million sheep are sufficient to make up for the enormous superiority of the shipping trade of Melbourne. The export trade to London from Sydney employs some forty or fifty ships, while that from Melbourne employs seventy, so that these surplus stock would suffice to throw the balance the other way, if the Sydney people knew their own interest. A large portion of the wool trade might also be regained by a railway, even by the much despised horse-railway. I have no doubt too that a meat-preserving company would at once be established here, and Wagga would become the largest meat-preserving place in Australia. No place has equal advantages, except perhaps Echuca, and I hope yet to see a meat-preserving company established here with its £40,000 capital, and taking its 200,000 sheep and 40,000 cattle a year. But nothing can be done in this direction without a railway. Cheap railways at 1½d. a mile would return such a large interest on the cost that you would almost immediately be able to have a locomotive line. As soon as the traffic amounts to 60 tons a day it becomes cheaper to use steam instead of horse-power, and I believe that there are no better means of getting what you want, a superior railway, than by adopting this proposal of a cheap line to begin with. This is my hobby, but not being able to carry it, I want to know if anyone else has a hobby that will do as well. The Government promised to do something, and put a small sum on the estimates for a horse railway between Goulburn and Braidwood. This was absurd, for an experiment was not required. Everywhere in the old country, where the traffic is heavy, tramways are laid down; and where the traffic is not sufficient to pay for putting down a tramway, but where it would lead to the extension of traffic, there can be no loss. The hon. gentleman then complained that in attempting to get something done on the road question last session, he had been met by all sorts of cunning and evasion. He had carried his motion, but the Government had done nothing until at the tag end of the session, when they brought forward the old scheme of three lines. He opposed it, and with the aid of some Sydney members compelled them to withdraw it. The end of that scheme would be that nothing would ever be done, and he would always oppose it. He then continued: Perhaps you are tired of the subject of railways—(hear, hear)—but it is a hobby of mine, and I hope it will soon be a hobby with you all. Neither this place, nor the country generally, can advance without the support of certain and cheap means of communication with the only market. It inspires me with wonder when I see what a bustling prosperous place this is, and think that it simply depends upon the pastoral industry. If your farmers grow a good crop of wheat it ruins them for they have no market to send it to. If the people of Sydney still continue to be blind to their own interests, you will be perfectly justified in making arrangements with Melbourne, and if you fail to get justice from your own Government, I for my part will be ready to join you in a Melbourne movement. (Loud cheers.) I don't know that there is any other subject that would interest you. The tariff is a sort of nondescript, and as bad as bad can be. It imposes a general burden, and does nothing in the opposite direction in which you know I am interested. The great thing is to get revenue. Well, my idea is to get revenue from as few things as possible, and make all others free. Protection is a different question altogether, and should not be mixed up with a revenue tariff. Even the Melbourne Ministry did not go to work in the right way—which was to select a few articles that might be produced here with benefit, and to protect them with an unmistakable duty. Put an undoubted duty on those articles you want to protect—let there be no mistake about that—and raise your revenue from articles of large general consumption. If that is not enough, you must fall back upon a tax upon property. I admit there are great objections to a property tax, chiefly because it stands in the way of municipalities, which ought to get the benefit of local taxation; but if the country is to continue to be governed so extravagantly, rather than restrict trade we must go to property. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the "Standing Army," in establishing which he thought Sir James Martin had been right for once in his life, and to the competitive examinations for the Civil Service, which he hailed as an immense relief to members of Parliament, who were always pestered for billets, while it would always improve the character of the service. There were clerks in the Government offices who could not write, and as for spelling it was utterly unknown. There was only one local matter to which he would allude, and that was the post-office at North Wagga. He had asked the Postmaster-General for a letter-carrier, but he said he could not afford one. He had a list of places, and some of them of less importance than Wagga, where letter-carriers had been granted; but he was afraid they had no chance of getting one. An iron receiver was, however, on the road, and probably they might get a postmaster at North Wagga. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his willingness to answer any questions.

A voice: "What about the reduction of bridge tolls?"

Mr. Macleay said he had nothing to do with the reduction of bridge tolls, and all he could say was, that if the directors of the Bridge Company did not choose to reduce them, there was no way to compel them, except by an Act of Parliament, which would be a very difficult matter.

On the motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Alderman M'Intosh, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of Mr. William Macleay, M.P., as representative of the Murrumbidgee district during the recent session, has been such as to meet with the entire approval of the electors."

Mr. Macleay said he was glad to find that he had not altogether lost the confidence of his old constituency. He was not sure that he had not made many enemies. He never objected to opposition on political grounds, but finding no disposition to take objection to his conduct, he felt very grateful and perfectly rewarded for all the disagreeable work he had gone through. He concluded by calling for three cheers for their worthy chairman, which having been heartily given, the meeting terminated.

PEACE.

THERE are things which everybody vaunts in theory, but which few people succeed in reducing to practice, and amongst those acknowledged desirabilities I think we may fairly reckon peace. Yet peace, in all its forms and phases, is better known by name than in reality. There are nations whose annals record more years of war, of preparations for war, of recovery from the exhaustion or the disasters of war, than they reckon years free from all thought of hostilities; there are families in which bickerings, jealousies, and disputes, are incessant and continual; there are individuals of so sour a temper that when they have no one else to quarrel with, they seem take a pleasure in doing their best to pick a quarrel with themselves. It may even be stated that, in this vale of tears, peace is more widely known by its absence than its presence. Not a few unhappy wretches annually rush of their own accord to seek in the grave the peace which they despair to find elsewhere.

And yet what a beautiful thing is peace! The very word is melodious. The Greek Εἰρήνη, Eireenee is euphony itself, and has quite as good a right to be a favourite Christian name for women as Grace, Blanche, Aurora, Dagmar, and others. The Latin pax is short, sharp, and blunt; but no one cares how abruptly peace is made, even if it turn out only a truce. The Romans, untiring warriors at home, wished their colonies to enjoy peace, at least in name. The chief city of Estremadura, in Spain, was called Pax Augusta, while Portugal had Pax Julia, the Beja of the present day. Ovid raises Pax to the dignity of a goddess. There were coins that bore the effigy of Pacifer Herculus, Hercules the Peacemaker, and we have had only too recent evidence of what a herculean task peacemaking is. The French paix, though directly descended from the Latin pax, looks better on paper, and when pronounced drops the harsh final consonant. The German friede is a delightful dissyllable. Friedereich ought to signify rich in peace, if anything. It has not been the fault of a certain Frederick (Unser Fritz), we are told, if he has not been so in deed as well as in name. May he live to profit by the saying, "Friede ernahrt, Unfriede verzehrt," "Peace nourishes, discord devastates."

In some languages, the word peace is employed only in the singular number, and has no plural, as if it might and should be one and indivisible, never broken in two nor rent asunder; as if peace were intended to be, like eternity, uninterrupted, without break or flaw. In English we may speak of treaties of peace, but can we say peaces as the Romans wrote paces? A treaty of peace is named after the place where it is made; thus we have the Treaty of Amiens, which we may also call the Peace of Amiens. We have had the treaties of Munster, which pacified all Germany, and of Ryswick which, in 1697, restored peace to nearly the whole of Europe, but we can hardly call them the Peaces of Munster and of Ryswick.

Peace, as understood with reference to public affairs, means the tranquillity enjoyed by a community, either at home (as in the absence of civil war and intestine discord) or, in its foreign relations, by the good understanding it maintains with neighbouring countries. One would say that peace at home and peace abroad was the normal and healthy condition of every people who value prosperity and pretend to civilisation. Hobbes, however, hazards the notion that war is the natural condition of man, in which every man's hand is against every other man; which grates on one's ear as if he had said that pain and disease, not continued good health, were the natural condition of the human body. War is surely a malady of the body corporate, a dislocation of the joints of society, a fever fit attacking all the members who join in it, a determination of blood, not to the head, but to the slaughter-house. War is the fruit of human depravity, the outbreak of an unsound constitution, a convulsive disorder of the body politic. Witness its symptoms and their results. War thins the population of a country, spreads anarchy throughout its length and breadth, makes license take the place of law, jeopardises property, liberty, and life, obstructs all commerce, or brings it to a stand-still, and leaves untilled the wretched fields it has devastated. Will any man in his senses, at the present time of day, talk of glory as the upshot of such a combination of miseries? Perhaps. For, after all, we may be told, "It was a glorious victory!"

Peace, like health, gives strength to empires; and empires may exist without having at their head a conquering hero as their emperor. Peace is the natural state of a nation which can isolate itself from morbid influences, from the infection of rabid oratory, and feverish vanity of augmented territory. Peace maintains domestic order, gives law the strength necessary for its proper working, favours the increase of population, and encourages trade. Peace makes life a blessing; war almost tempts us to regard it as a curse.

In spite of the proverbs which prove the popular appreciation of peace—the end of a feast is better than the beginning of a fray; the beginnings of strife are like the letting in of waters—peace is a blessing whose full value is not felt until it is lost. Warlike nations show their sense of this by the way in which they symbolise peace. The Greeks figured Peace as a goddess, carrying in her arms the infant Plutus, the god of wealth. Peace thus holds the first beginning of riches, which will increase if their nurse is suffered to survive. Amongst the Romans, we ordinarily find Peace represented with an olive-branch, sometimes with wings (to denote how easy it is to make her take her flight), holding a caduceus or wand, with which she threatens a serpent (the symbol of evil, mischief, and wickedness) crawling at her feet. The cornucopia, or horn of plenty, is often added as a fitting attribute.

The caduceus is the symbol of the messenger Mercury, to mark the negotiations which have brought about peace. The olive-tree is the symbol of peace. Now it is the permanence of peaceful growth which is indispensable to the olive-tree, to enable it to yield its annual produce. It will not, like the vine or the peach-tree, give its fruit after a few years' culture. It is profitless in a country frequently devastated by war. "Hesiod delivers," wrote Sir Thomas Browne, "that none who planted the olive gathered of the fruit thereof." This corresponds to our "Plant pears, plant for your heirs." Horticultural skill, aided by quicker stocks, has been able to do more in hurrying years than it has in hastening the appearance of olives, whose blossoms take a long, long time to make up their mind to come into the world. This absolute need to live in quiet times, renders the olive-tree a specially apt emblem of peace. Moreover, it was the gift of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, implying that if fools are pugnacious and rush into broils without knowing how they are to get out of them, wise men think twice before they venture to drag the rope of defiance through a Donnybrook fair.

One of the medals of Antonius Pius represents Peace holding an olive-branch in her right hand, and burning with her left hand bucklers and cuirasses, which, consequently, must have been made of wood, or at least of leather. The idea, if not novel, was at least ingenious; as also was that on the medals of Titus, which figure Peace with an olive-branch in one hand, and with the other leading a lamb and a wolf yoked together.

Peace has a variety of meanings, all offshoots from its one primary signification. There is the king's peace, or the queen's peace; namely, the state of public tranquillity which every good subject is bound to maintain, and breaches of which are punishable by Justices of the Peace, who are empowered by the law to bind over parties to keep the peace. In this minor sense (though the fact is not of minor importance, for blessed are the peacemakers, of whatever kind) judicious and kindly persons may succeed in making peace between litigious neighbours, quarrelsome husbands and wives, or jealous brethren. Pax, too, in Latin, as in English, means "Peace, be still; hold your tongue;" as if the tongue had really something to do with stirring up strife.

The peace of God of the middle ages was rather the truce of God, the trève de Dieu, peace being the cessation of hostilities between belligerent nations, and a truce or trève, the temporary suspension of fighting between individuals at feud with each other. The peace or truce of God was a lull of armed strife, from the Wednesday evening of every week up to Monday morning, enforced by ecclesiastics and the princes of the Church in the times when individuals had the right to kill the murderer of a parent, or to take justice into their own hands in any other case that might turn up in those days of unsettled authority. According to ancient custom, the hall of audience in which justice was administered, was the house of peace. Towns of peace were those in which persons were not allowed to avenge themselves, otherwise than by an appeal to justice, in contradistinction to towns and provinces where they had the right to settle their differences by private warfare.

The peace of God effected, in its day, an enormous amount of good. In feudal times, all Europe was studded with castles, whose owners were constantly at war with one another. The result would have been the ruin of agriculture, the suppression of industry, and the destruction of the population, if the clergy had not been able to diminish the evil; to prevent it entirely was out of their power. In 1034, a bishop, whose name is not chronicled, announced that he had miraculously received from heaven the order to preach peace on earth. The feudal lords were persuaded to meet in council with the prelates, to lay down rules for the peace of God. At first, it was too opposed to the manners of the day to have much effect. Whether for self-defence or the execution of vengeance, private war was a wild kind of justice, which could hardly be renounced, even while its consequences were deplored. Ultimately it was agreed that, to render due honour to the Sabbath, no man should attack his enemy on Sunday, no one should attack in any way a clerk or a monk travelling unarmed, or a man going to, or returning from church, or accompanied by women; no one should attack a church or the houses within thirty paces of it, under pain of excommunication, to be converted into anathema at the end of three months' impenitence. In this way the peace of God checked brutal passions to a certain extent, by enforcing the laws of religion and humanity. Little by little the trève de Dieu was adopted in France and England, and was confirmed by Pope Urban the Second, at the Council of Clermont, 1095.

As to treaties of peace, history supplies them by the bushelful. We may sweep them up together in heaps, as we would the leaves of the coming autumn. Treaties, unfortunately, are radically deciduous, and by no means evergreen in constitution. A Light of Diplomacy once sang thus:—

> Come hither, come hither—by night and by day,
> We linger in treaties that never are done;
> Like the waves of the summer, as one dies away,
> Another as short and as shallow comes on.
> And the treaty that's o'er, in expiring, gives birth
> To a new one, as false and as hollow in bliss;
> And oh! if there be arrant humbug on earth,
> It is this, it is this.

Sundry commentators on treaties of peace have uttered wise saws which deserve some attention at the present moment.

A point of the first importance is: if public agreements or treaties of peace are regarded by nations as utterly sacred and inviolable, nothing can be more conducive than such treaties to the repose and tranquillity of the human race. Princes and nations having no common judge who is competent to take cognisance of and pronounce judgment respecting the justice of a war, men could have no confidence in a treaty of peace, if there existed fears of its being broken under ordinary circumstances. The expression "ordinary circumstances" is used, because there are cases in which the injustice of the conditions of a treaty of peace are self-evident. When the unjust conqueror abuses his victory to the point of imposing on the vanquished harsh, cruel, and absolutely insupportable conditions, international law would refuse to sanction such treaties, or to impose on the vanquished the obligation of complying with them.

Hear another bit of sage advice:—"It is but too common that, in a treaty of peace, those who have been victorious during the war take all the advantage they can of their successes, by making those who have been beaten, and whom they know incapable of keeping the field any longer, buy the peace at a very dear rate; as it was proposed to make the French do it in the treaty of Gertrudemberg, which the late King of France, Louis the Fourteenth, would never submit to. . . . . A prince should never refuse to enter into a treaty, on honourable and equitable terms, to put an end to a destructive war; since none is sure that victory, which is as great a jilt as fortune itself, shall always accompany his arms; and that favourable opportunity once neglected, a turn may happen in the affairs, which shall force him perhaps to make a dishonourable peace."

When flatterers told Gustavus, after his great successes, that he was an instrument of Providence for the salvation of mankind, a visible proof of the Almighty's goodness, "Say rather of his anger," replied the conqueror. "If the war I have waged is a remedy, it is far more insupportable than all the evils you have had to bear."

More instructive and convincing than any argument or anecdote just now, is to flit across the Channel and go and see what war has done, and what peace would have left undone.—*All the Year Round.*

REVIEW.

(From the Examiner.)

The Nile without a Dragoman. By Frederick Eden. H. S. King and Co.

A SHODDY lord in Rome without a courier, an English family on the Rhine without "Murray's Handbook," or a Wallachian princess at Homburg without a secretary, though rarely met with, are more easily imagined than a young couple doing "The Nile without a Dragoman." What is there that can be considered a more indispensable article of an Eastern traveller's baggage than the important functionary who takes charge of you and your purse, who lodges you, feeds you, sees for you, hears for you, talks for you, fights your battles, regulates your enthusiasm, and protects you from all but his own extortions? As the tyranny of one man is more endurable than that of many, so the tourist finds it more comfortable to be robbed by one Dragoman than by a hundred natives of different degree; and there is no denying that a Dragoman, like a despotic Government, has much to be said in his favour. You hate continually haggling over prices; the Dragoman is never so happy as when driving a hard bargain.

You would rather not commit continual assaults upon troublesome natives; the Dragoman delights in clearing the way for you with a big stick recklessly applied to heads and shoulders. Next to the flies nothing worries you more than the beggars of all classes who obstruct your progress; the Dragoman is at hand to save your purse and temper, and, whether he humbly fees a Pasha, slily bribes an official, or flings an impossible fraction at a cripple, the recipient always appears satisfied with what he gets, for the Dragoman has studied the mysteries of Backshish, which is a thing quite unlike the English tip or the French *pour boire*, or the German Trink-geld, or the Italian compiemento. It is not an appeal for charity, or the reward of service; it is not earned by industry, nor is it the wages of sin. It is as puzzling to apportion its amount as it is difficult to decide upon its justice. Some years ago overland travellers at Cairo used to be accosted by a bright-eyed little native girl in these words, sung rather than spoken: "How is your poor feet? what is your little game? Backshish, Backshish!" and the strange and startling combination of familiar household words with a purely Eastern institution made the appeal irresistible, and the flow of backshish indiscriminate and large. A Dragoman alone could have spoilt the trade of this little beggar, for backshish, like over-regulation prices in the army, is a mystery to all but the profession. Mr. Eden thus describes it graphically:

"No estimate of the expense of life in Egypt would be at all complete without a due reference to backshish. Indeed I am not sure but the very first page should commence a treatise on the subject. Backshish is the first word that meets the ear on landing in the country; it is the last that salutes it on leaving. The cry of backshish pelts one at Alexandria and at Cairo. When the dahabeah is moored, it is thrown in at the windows; when sailing, it follows in her wake, skimming over the surface of the water. Land, and it confronts you at the gates of the temples, in the recesses of the caves, and becomes deafening at the Pyramids, the Cataracts, and Wadi Halfeh. As you dream at Philæ it taps your shoulder with a book full of written testimonials that the intruder always demands it. Eat and it disturbs you; sleep and it wakes you; walk, it fills the path; ride, and it floats in the very dust you disturb. Throw yourself down at the verge of the desert, and as you meditate on the silence and the solitude 'backshish' will steal from behind your palm-tree shelter, or drop rustling from its top. It is a bore from which there is no escape. Ride fast, and it has a donkey to keep up with you. Keep your dahabeah in the middle of the Nile, and a boat with 'backshish,' for its freight comes alongside, and catches at your gunwale, or the dripping bearer of the cry climbs naked on the deck.

"But backshish is not a mere bore, for it is the motive power of Egypt. The mechanist, who with a lever would move the earth, could with backshish turn Egypt upside down, or put a girdle round her deserts with the Nile. It is the 'stick that beat the pig that wouldn't get over the stile;' and except by its use, the cleverest old woman would never get home. It lifts the arm that holds the whip that whollops the donkey that carries you. It greases the hand that holds the key that opens the locks that bar the Nile that floats you. It admits you through the portals of the Custom-house, and passes you out with a kindly wish. It makes your stay in Egypt agreeable, and smooths every difficulty, social, political, or official. By its help, in spite of calms, your boat will stem the strong current of the river, and breast the cataract, or even, miracle of miracles! turn the native mind and action out of the path it has pursued for centuries."

All Englishmen who wish "to do" the Nile, at a moderate cost, will find in this volume a most useful and intelligible handbook. "Of course," as Mr. Eden remarks, "nothing is easier than for a rich man to go to Cairo and engage a Dragoman: by signing a single written contract, all trouble as to what he shall eat, drink, see, or pay, where he shall sleep or go, will then be taken off his hands." But as all men are unable to indulge in such luxuries as couriers and Dragomans, Mr. Eden endeavours to show how they may be dispensed with in Egypt. With this view he has added to the description of his inland voyage, lists of provisions and such articles of outfit as he found both useful and necessary, as well as estimates of the cost of travelling and subsistence en route, by which it appears that the Nile may be explored as cheaply as the Rhine if the tourist chooses to act and think for himself instead of through the medium of a Dragoman.

Mr. Eden and his wife set out from Alexandria towards the end of November, in the Nile boat Lotus, with the intention of passing the winter in the genial climate of Upper Egypt, and managed to reach as far as Wadi Halfeh, some distance above Derr, the capital of Nubia. With regard to climate, our author describes that of Nubia as hotter and pleasanter, but not more healthy, than that of Upper Egypt, while in the two great beauties of Nile scenery, the river itself and the colouring, Nubia excels. "The short bends of Egypt can no more compare with the noble reaches of Nubia, than can the colour and light of the northern country with that of the southern. The sand, for instance, of the one is to the other as the auburn gold of an English girl to the flaxen hue of the German." But, on the other hand, in Nubia there is an absence of life; boats are scarce, and an occasional vulture and a solitary hawk are poor substitutes for the abundance of birds seen lower down the river. The Egyptian, too, is quiet, modest, and well-mannered as compared with the Nubian. The Egyptian is "peculiarly sweet;" the Nubian "reeks of castor oil." Mr. Eden grows eloquent in praise of the beauty of the river from above Ibreem to Saboua. He describes the vivid green of the river banks, fringed, and sometimes broken, by the yellow red sand of the desert: "The dark mountains of granite, sycorite, or sandstone, rising from out of this bright bed of sand; the palms of a glassy emerald hue, the castor oil plant of olive, the sky of wondrous hue; and the river, here reflecting the rays of the sun, like ripples of burnished steel, there giving back the orange sand or the cobalt sky."

In his concluding pages, Mr. Eden dwells upon the attractions of a Nile voyage in the winter season, both to invalid and to tourist. He believes the climate of Upper Egypt and Nubia to be as enjoyable "as any on earth can be," while of the monotony sometimes complained of he found none. Indeed, to a sick man, the life led on the Nile is as agreeable as it is health-giving. To be free from care, and from the bustle and activity of daily life at home; with something to occupy and distract, but nothing to fatigue the brain; "with air as balmy as it is soft, appetite-giving, and sleep-compelling; with sun to warm by day, and freshness by night to string and brace the nerves; with all temptation to live in the open air, and cabins to retire to whenever rest or quiet be desired; every aid is given to wearied nature striving to recover her lost powers." Dulness is not known on board a Nile boat; indeed, our author compares it to a box at a theatre, from which one looks out on new scenes and a new life. And yet, to the reader who is familiar with the Arabian Nights, or remembers his Bible, all seems old and familiar; the men around you are like children in their idleness, their vanity, desire for amusement, quickness in passion or delight. The dirt is not dirt in that dry climate; the poverty is not want; the rags are merely picturesque where the bounteous sun keeps all things warm.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.—The American railway cars differ from the English carriages in internal arrangement as well as size and make. They are long, holding fifty and sixty passengers, instead of ten or twelve as with us. Some of our second and third class carriages hold as many, when there are open partitions, and seats on which some sitters are with their faces, others their backs, to the engine, or in some cases with benches running sideways. In the American cars all the seats face the engine, and are arranged in rows of two seats on each side, like an arm-chair of double width, with a passage in the middle. In some cars the backs of the seats are reversible, so that a party of four can make a compartment for themselves face to face. There is no locking of doors, but free ingress, or egress, with passage from one car to another, from end to end of the train, a bridged iron platform with handrail being over the coupling of the cars. The average speed on the American lines is about twenty miles an hour. The express trains rarely exceed thirty miles. On the old lines there is as much security, as well as regularity, as on any English railroad. Communication with the guard and engine-driver is effected by a cord passing inside the roof of the cars. Nominally there is but one class of passengers, and one scale of fares. Every traveller takes his place where he has a fancy, except that a car is reserved for ladies and for gentlemen accompanying ladies. But, though in theory all are equal, there are practically various classes of passengers. On the main lines there are cheap trains for emigrants. There are attached to most of the trains "drawing-room cars," "reclining-chair cars," and "sleeping-cars," or night-cars, for which additional charge is made. Some of these select cars belong to speculating builders or companies, who purchase the privilege of attaching them to the trains and make their profit by the extra charges. The most notable of those speculations are the Pulman "Palace Hotel Cars." In one of these I travelled from Niagara to Chicago, leaving in the forenoon and arriving on the morning of the next day. Two of us chartered a compartment, like the cabin of a ship; with a comfortable sofa, above which a board was fixed at night, so as to form a second sleeping-berth. The beds were regularly made, boots put outside the door for cleaning, and hot water brought in the morning by an active black boy. Meals were served on a table carried into the cabin. The bill of fare contained more variety than in many English hotels, and at moderate charges. For lamb chop or mutton chop and tomato sauce, the price was seventy-five cents; fresh mackerel, fifty cents; omelet with ham, forty; a spring chicken, a dollar. There was ample choice of vegetables, fruits, and relishes, with five or six kinds of wine, in the *carte*. A cup of French coffee, tea, or chocolate, was fifteen cents. The kitchen, clean and commodious, had every appliance for cooking, and the dressing compartment was equally convenient. In trains not having these luxurious appendages, the meals are provided at regular stations, as used to be the case in old coaching days. Some of the drawing-room cars are as luxurious as those of royal or imperial carriages of European lines, with mirrors, lounges, chandeliers, piano, and book-cases. A novelty in some of the cars on the Pacific line is an outside balcony, from which the scenery can be surveyed.—*The Leisure Hour.*

PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCES.—The most wonderful and undoubted case of protective resemblance in butterflies occurs in certain allied species of the genus Kallima, occurring on the Indian continent and the Malay Archipelago. As this remarkable discovery was made by Mr. Wallace, we shall give the history of these insects nearly in his own words, although in an abbreviated form. These butterflies are of a large size, and on their upper surface are adorned with a broad band of rich orange on a deep bluish ground. The under side is very variable in colour, but is always in some shade of ash, or brown, or ochre, resembling dead, dry, or decayed leaves. Between the apex of the upper wing on either side, which is prolonged into an acute point, and the end of the lower wing, which terminates in a short narrow tail, there runs a dark curved line, exactly representing the mid-rib of a leaf, and from this radiate on either side a few oblique lines, resembling the lateral veins of a leaf. Not only have we here the exact imitation of the venation of a leaf, but we even find representations of leaves in every stage of decay, variously blotched and mildewed, and pierced with holes, and, in many cases, sprinkled with powdery black dots arranged in patches and spots so like the minute fungi that grow on dead leaves that it is impossible to avoid thinking, at first sight, that the butterflies themselves have been attacked by real fungi. As might have been assumed from the analogy of many other cases, the habits of these butterflies are such as still further to aid their deceptive garb. Mr. Wallace, who has captured many of them in Sumatra, describes them as frequenting dry forests, and flying very swiftly. They were never seen to settle on a flower or a green leaf, but were often lost sight of in a mass of dead leaves. On such occasions they were generally searched for in vain, and were not perceived till they suddenly darted out from under the very eye of the observer, and again vanished some twenty yards or so further on. On a very few occasions the insect was detected *in situ*, and it was then noticed how completely it assimilates itself to the surrounding leaves. It sits on a nearly upright twig, the wings fitting closely back to back, and concealing the head and antennæ, which are retracted. The little tails, in which the hind wings terminate, represent the stalk of the leaf, which is kept in its place by the claws of the middle pair of feet, which are slender and inconspicuous. The irregular outline of the wings gives exactly the perspective effect of a shrivelled leaf. We have thus size, colour, form, markings, and habits, all combining together to produce a disguise which may be regarded as absolutely perfect.—*All the Year Round.*

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A LAYMAN ON THE JUDGES.

(From the Spectator.)

We wonder if any of the people who censure the Judges so freely whenever they happen to manifest a little human prejudice for or against a side,—when, like Lord Campbell, they hesitate to receive a decree of the Inquisition as the decision of a regular court; or, like Chief Baron Pollock, they allow sympathy with Confederates to diminish their sense of international law; or, like Sir A. Cockburn, they sway towards the Press; or, like Sir R. Phillimore, they incline to the Ritualist view of ceremonies; or, like Sir W. Bovill, they intimate incredulity too early; or, Lord Justice Christian, they denounce a law as unjust,—we wonder, we say, if they ever think how wonderful a production an English Judge is, what a marvel it is that a man should reach the English ideal of the Bench, what a miracle it is that we should so often get him by the processes we employ. Partly owing to their history, which is one of contests carried on in the Courts of Justice between the people and the Crown, partly to their extreme reverence for rights of property, and partly to an instinctive respect for justice *as among equals*—for they do not feel it when the victims are coloured or are foreigners of despised classes—the English have set up an ideal for their Judges which is very nearly unique. A Judge, to satisfy them must be a man learned in the law, yet knowing in the ways of the world; dignified, but yet kindly; indifferent to party, but sensitive to the interests of the State; cultivated in all that interests the intellect, yet devoid of intellectual prepossession; very certain of himself, yet able to bear with, to be overruled by, his possibly less enlightened colleagues. A serenely patient gentleman, with all the learning of a divine, and all the breadth of a statesman, and all the tolerant dignity of a king; that is the Judge whom Englishmen demand, and whom they obtain by a process which, but for the result, would be said to be deliberately framed to render their ideal impossible. They take a lad, not necessarily educated, make him pay certain fees, and eat certain dinners, and vest in him a monopoly of the right to plead for others before the courts of law. When twenty years of practice have made him an accomplished advocate, have brushed any down of innocence off his mind, have hardened his brow, and deepened his suspicion of humanity, and taught him the dogma that he may do anything for the benefit of his client, the English elect him to Parliament, in order that the habit of partizanship may be intensified by the development of party feeling, and that he may learn by devotion to the factions how to lift himself out of their range. If he is still an able advocate, makes strong one-sided speeches, goes lightly through election mud, and can advise shrewdly when his own side is in a scrape, the English people consider him a perfected article, place him on a Bench, declare him irremovable, protect his person by enactments such as do not protect the King, and expect him to realise at once their almost superhuman ideal. And he does,—that is the marvel of it. For generations past, the worst thing alleged against an English Judge as a judge, has been an error of judgment. The only Judge as a judge in our day suspected of a breach of law, and that only the law prohibiting bribery at elections, committed suicide to avoid the scandal. There has not been so much as an allegation of bribery or subserviency—unless it be to opinion—or of oppression beyond the intention of the law. By the consent of mankind, the English Judge, trained on a system that seems to have been devised by some cynic contemptuous of the human desire for justice, is in all true judicial qualities far above men selected, like the French Judges, from among administrators, and liable, therefore, to be servile towards the administration; or, like Anglo-Indian Judges, selected also from administrators, but therefore too hostile to the administration,—Government seldom gets bare justice in an Indian Court; or, like American Judges, elected by the people and apt therefore to consider *vox populi vox legis*; or, like the Mahomedan Judges, self-appointed, in virtue of theologic learning, and therefore narrow as priests. There is no such argument against the popular theories of education as the conduct of a good English Judge; and if Conservatives only knew it, no such illustration of their special thesis. For it is, we fear, true that, much of the Judge's loftiness of character is due to the influence on him of tradition, to a horror of lowering the historic position of his Court, to the weight of an historic atmosphere pressing equably, but heavily, on his mind, which, if it were one dissipated, say by a revolution, we could scarcely hope to recreate. The pressure of a free Bar may do something, but the Bar of France is as free as our own, and occupies in its relation of Frenchmen generally a still higher position. The pressure of public opinion, upon this point, wonderfully, almost unaccountably, sound, may do more; but public opinion was in favour of the right when our Judges were bad, and the men who tolerated Lord Jeffreys sighed all the while for London Somers. It is the tradition of excellence, we fear, which above all the other causes produces the excellence, and failing it, we should, we fancy, fail as completely to secure the perfect Judge as we should to inflate a pricked indiarubber ball. It is, we believe, from an instinctive sense of this fact, from fear of any break in the tradition of stately calm, that the public fastens so eagerly on the slightest evidence of failure in a Judge, and condemns a mere error of judgment, occasionally even a mere defect of bearing, as severely as a crime. The people could not maintain the demeanour they expect from their Judges any more than they could maintain the bearing they expect from their Kings; but they are in one case, as in the other, instantly conscious of a blunder. As in the East, tradition with respect both to Judges and to Kings supplies the absence of a special culture, and as every ryot in India would know precisely how to bear himself as a rajah, so every Englishman knows exactly what he expects to be the mental pose of the Bench.

To outsiders it always seems, we dare say erroneously, as if the difficulty of maintaining this pose were greatly increased by the practice of delivering charges. The Judge is expected in England, if not to guide, at least to help to guide the jury, and the difficulty of doing this without dictating their verdict, or, what is still more important, seeming to dictate it, must to a man trained through life as an advocate, be very great indeed. The Judge must, in the majority of cases, form a strong opinion, and can scarcely in his own heart feel that it would be very unfair for him to make that opinion win. The temptation is in the majority of cases not one to do wrong, but to do right; and of all temptations, [the temptation to obey your conscience when it pleads, or seems to plead, against your duty, when the uneducated conscience is fighting the instructed one, is perhaps the most subtle. Here, however, one of the apparent errors in English legal training must come in for good. One governing idea of English jurisprudence, quite instinctive with the public, and impressed on all lawyers alike by tradition, by precept, and by daily practice, is that Law has a concrete object almost as important as justice, and that is fairness of trial. There is scarcely an imbecility in our old methods of procedure, scarcely a cause of delay or failure, scarcely an absurdity, such as refusing to ask the accused questions, scarcely even an immorality, such as compelling him to plead "Not Guilty," which is not traceable to this opinion, philosophically so baseless, politically so beneficial. The Judge has been an advocate, and as an advocate has learned that to secure the subject's right to a fair trial he may defend him when he thinks him guilty, may avail himself of any quibble of law on his behalf, may try to break down a witness of whose good faith he is all the while aware. The effect of that teaching may, as so many thinkers have argued, be bad on an advocate; but it must operate to induce the Judge to maintain carefully the methods of procedure, to abstain from stepping beyond his province, and to leave the responsibility for facts with the jury. These temptations to impartiality are, we incline to believe, increased by a serious discord existing between judges and lawmen on one point of procedure. It may, we think, be alleged with confidence that a large proportion, if not a majority, of educated English laymen have ceased to believe much in juries, to doubt whether twelve rather stupid persons are certain to be qualified to decide on conflicting evidence. That, however, is not in the same degree the opinion of the Judges, many of whom become, after much experience, strongly impressed with the notion that a group of men acting together may develop a power much above that of any individual among them, and learn to await the verdict with a confidence outsiders do not feel. That there is truth in this notion is evident from the rarity of a clearly bad verdict given by the worst juries in the country, those empanelled by coroners, and that impression, supposing it to be entertained, would undoubtedly make the Judge impartial in his charges, anxious, above all things, that the jury should see straight, that they should have data for the collective judgment, which the data granted, may be more accurate even than his own. Still, to any individual layman who really knows himself how difficult he finds it to clear his mind of prepossessions, how hard it is to keep down irritability, how much restraint is necessary to avoid jumping at conclusions, the impartiality of English Judges will always remain a surprise sufficient to render him very lenient toward any accidental or momentary forgetfulness of the first obligation of the Bench.

CAPTURE OF FOUR FORTUNE TELLERS.

(From the Standard, June 23.)

YESTERDAY was a black day for modern professors of the black art. The London police have been making a raid upon the upper class of fortune tellers, and four such persons, all of them describing themselves as professors, were brought up at the Marylebone Police Court, and sentenced to three months' hard labour as a penalty for exercising a forbidden vocation. One of these men, wearing the appropriate appellation of Zendavesta — any polysyllabic name beginning with a Z seems to suggest magical attributes—was proved to have extracted sixpences and half-crowns from various deluded young women. The detective who visited him at his mysterious house found thirty or forty young women seated in the front room, engaged, apparently, in investigating their destiny with a magician's help. The detective created a panic amongst them by demanding their names and addresses, and the fair flock fled screaming to the door, apparently anticipating nothing less than the stake as the punishment of their temerity. In spite of the fact that a second policeman was stationed at the entrance, most of the neophytes made good their escape. Desperation gave them courage, no doubt, and the efforts of the single-handed Horatius, who guarded the narrow way, to defend himself from their onset, must have been an amusing spectacle for a bystander. All we are told by the report of the battle is, that Horatius was "overturned" by the Amazonian charge. Meanwhile, however, the luckless professor was secured, and, as we say, he has been remitted to the House of Correction to study a new phase of life for thirteen penitential weeks. Such is the consequence of being an anachronism. Cagliostro is out of date in 1871. Zendavesta may be just as good a magician as he, but he delayed his appearance on this planet to an inauspicious period. He must console himself by reflecting, that if it is no longer possible for an astrologer to become the pet of a princess, at all events the treadmill is a less alarming ordeal than red-hot-ploughshares over which he might have been required to pass if his lot had been cast in a more credulous century than the present.

The *Globe* says:—Between thirty and forty young women sitting in a room in Marylebone, in the year of Grace 1871, waiting to have their fortunes told, is a spectacle so extraordinary and significant as regards the enlightenment of the present epoch, that it is to be regretted that the scene could not have been photographed. As it was, when two detectives burst in upon the little party so assembled on Wednesday last, the meeting dissolved in screams The sergeant of police, who prudently remained in the passage while his subordinates went in to face the enemy, was knocked down. The young persons fled, and only five were made to give their names and addresses. Life-like portraits of the credulous votaries of Professor Zendavesta's Temple of Fate would have been most entertaining, and might have proved deterrent to other young people not wise enough to take care of themselves. Three similar establishments under the respective presidency of *Professors* "Cicero," "Thalaby," and "Baretta," have been exposed. In each the usual appliances of the so-called black art have been found — magic mirrors, and all that sort of thing. But something worse has been discovered in each case. There is too much reason to fear that, after all, the young women of the day are not so foolish as may appear. Every one of the scoundrels engaged in this nefarious business are botanists or quacks of a certain class. Hence the grave necessity for the interference of the police, and the prosecution of a full inquiry.

The following is an account of the investigation at the Marylebone Police Court. John Dean Bryant, aged 50, alias Professor Zendavesta, of 3, Homer-street, Marylebone, a botanist; George Shepherd, alias Professor Cicero, a phrenologist, living at 40, Queen-street, Edgeware Road; William Henry, alias Professor Thalaby, of 12, Homer-street; and Frederick Shipton, alias Professor Baretta, an exhibitor of the magic mirror, of 37, Molyneux-street, Marylebone, were charged before Mr. Mansfield with unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes. From the evidence of two married women, who were engaged by the police, it appears that, on Tuesday last, about twenty minutes past 9 in the evening, they went to No. 3, Homer-street, Marylebone, and on entering the house they paid sixpence to a woman who gave them a bone ticket. One of the females entered a back room and saw the defendant Bryant, who shook hands and inquired after her health. He asked her if she was aware on what errand she came, and on her answering in the affirmative, he asked her her age. She told him she was 33 years of age, and she was born on the 21st of July. She told him that she was in a little trouble, and he then commenced reading a tract. She told him she did not want to hear it. He said during the next month there would be a surprise to her; and she said her husband was going into the country, and asked if she would ever see him again. The defendant said in the latter end of July or the beginning of August her husband would come back. The defendant asked her if she had any questions to ask him, and she said she had not. He gave her two papers, and said one, entitled "Daily Trials," contained what he was going to read to her. On Wednesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, detective sergeant M'Math and constables Webb and Carter, of the D division, proceeded to the defendant's house, and on going into the front room on the ground floor, they saw thirty or forty young women sitting in the room. A woman was sitting at a table with a number of bone tickets before her. Webb and Carter went into the room, and sergeant M'Math stopped in the passage. As soon as the females, who were waiting in the room, knew the detectives, they began to scream, and there was a general rush for the door. They knocked sergeant M'Math down, but five were stopped, and their names and addresses taken. On going into the inner room, the detectives there saw the defendant. The wall was covered with pictures relating to the various planets. One picture represented life, death, &c., and others represented the nativity of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Empress of France, Constance Kent, and several others. A medicine chest, containing a number of bottles, a quantity of memoranda relating to the nativity of certain people, and a magic mirror, which has a revolving cylinder, were found in the room. The mirror shows the figures of men and women, old and young. When the defendant was told he would be taken into custody, he said, "I did tell fortune, but I am not the principal; Mr. Zendavesta is the principal." A book of fate was also found in the room, and among other things a paper which contained the number of visitors every week. The following is a list of visitors for several weeks, but they were not dated:—662, 250, 502, 380, 512, 513, 430, 89, 466, and Good Friday week 217. He was taken to the police station, when he said he was a phrenologist, and was only the servant of Zendavesta. On the 14th June, the females went to the house of the defendant, Shephard, and paid 6d. to a lad, who gave them a bone ticket, and they saw the defendant in the back room on the ground floor. They went in separately, and he asked one of them if she wanted her fortune told, and on her answering in the affirmative, he took a yard tape and measured her head. He said she was born in a lucky month, and she asked him if she was going to be married, and if so who to. He said she would be married to a respectable mechanic; and in answer to her question he said she might have a child, or perhaps two. He asked her if she would have her nativity taken, and she would have more told her. He said it would cost 2s. 6d., and she said she had not got enough money and would call another day. Before leaving, he gave them both a circular with their phrenological organs. One was "Benevolence full, combativeness small, language good, casualty small, compassion small, individuality small." The other was "Benevolence full, combativeness small, language small, casualty small, compassion small, individuality small." The defendant has circulated a large number of bills, stating that he has been to Rome, Palestine, Jerusalem, and the Holy Land, and he can be consulted upon any matter appertaining to travels, absent friends, removals, love, matrimony, children, business speculations, &c. On Wednesday night he was taken into custody by Inspector Lucas, of the D division, and the detectives, and in the room were found a large quantity of letters, some ready to go away and some just broken open, a magic mirror, a large number of photographs: a lawyer's gown was found behind a curtain in the room. Some time ago he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment from the Mansion House for unlawful possession.

On the same evening the females visited the defendant Heary, and they obtained admission to his room under precisely similar circumstances as the others. He told one of them that she would meet with little trifles, but they would be nothing to speak about. She was born on the rising of the sun, and there was a bright day before her. Between July and December she would see happiness. She asked if there would be a death in her family, and he said she would have two children before a death. He was taken into custody and a large quantity of papers, &c., were found in the room.

The case against the defendant Shipton was exactly the same as the previous cases. Mr. Pain, for the defendant Bryant, contended that the defendant had not infringed the law; if he had, the Crystal Palace Company ought to be summoned for allowing a magic mirror to be there. The other defendants said they did not know they were doing any harm. Mr. Mansfield sentenced each of the defendants to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three calendar months.

FROM POVERTY TO SPLENDOUR.

A GRAND WEDDING.

(From the New York Times, June 2.)

A MORNING paper, which is reported to be a sort of semi-official organ of the Ring, has published a description, occupying two columns, of the grand ceremonies at the wedding of a member of Boss Tweed's family. As this description is probably "published by desire," we quote the following passages from it. They serve to illustrate the advantages of being a Boss:—

"The aisles along the floor were crowded with fashionable ladies aglow with rich silks and satins, and flashing with diamonds. These were all in full dress, and the confusion of white arms and shoulders, elegant laces, and valuable jewellery was perfectly bewildering. The galleries were packed with the less distinguished democracy of the neighbourhood, so that not another person could by any possibility squeeze in. The street outside was fairly blocked with carriages, and on each side of the canopy leading from the street to the church door a large crowd had gathered, rendering the sidewalk impassable. On the bride's bosom flashed a brooch of immense diamonds, and long pendants, set with three large solitaire diamonds, sparkled in her ears. On her head was a thick wreath of orange flowers, with a coronet of three flowers in front, from which hung a long white tulle veil. She wore white kid gauntlets, and carried a huge bridal bouquet of white flowers, edged with white silk fringe. Her shoes were of white satin with diamond buttons. Mrs. Tweed was richly attired in salmon-coloured silk, elegantly trimmed with deep *point aiguille* lace. She wore splendid diamonds. Mr. Tweed himself wore black evening dress, and a magnificent diamond flashed on his bosom. After the ceremony all the invited guests entered their carriages to the music of selections from the 'Prophete,' and were driven up to the residence of the bride's father, on the corner of Fith-avenue and Forty-third-street. The whole avenue was thronged with liveried turn-outs. A blue and white awning extended from the hall-door to the kerb, and a white Brussels carpet covered the pathway beneath it. The house, from basement to roof, was one blaze of light. The fountain at the side played merrily in the twilight, and the flowers in the garden diffused a delicate perfume on the night air. An immense crowd blocked up both sides of the awning for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the guests passing in, and it was with difficulty that a strong force of policemen could keep them in order. Inside the *coup d'œil* was simply gorgeous. From roof to hall-way the interior of the house was one mass of flowers—'All from my own place at Greenwich,' said MR. TWEED to the reporter, in accents of honest pride. The parlour beggared description. The greater part of the blue satin upholstered furniture had been removed for the occasion, in order to give room to the flowers. The base of the mirrors was covered with banked flowers, as in the reception-room, and at each end stood a large basket of the rarest exotics. In each window stood elegant baskets of flowers on rich stands, beneath large pendant balls of the same flowers. Imagine all this lighted up with the utmost brilliancy, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in all the gorgeousness of full dress and flashing with diamonds, listen to the delicious strains of the band and inhale in spirit the sweet perfume which filled the atmosphere, and some inadequate notion can be formed of the magnificence of the scene. All the more prominent politicians and their wives were there. Hon. Andrew Garvey was the only man not in full dress. Colonel Fisk and Coroner Schirmer wore blue coats with brass buttons.

"The presents were displayed in the front room on the second story, and occupied the entire four sides. Such a wealth of bridal gifts was never before seen at a metropolitan wedding. They represented over half a million dollars in value. Laces, turquoises, pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and everything else of value reposed in satin or velvet on every side, vieing with each other in brilliancy and beauty. This room was crowded all the evening with enthusiastic lookers-on, and many an involuntary outburst of admiration testified the astonishment and pleasure of the gazers. Should the young couple ever become bankrupt in greenbacks, or in gold or silver coin, all they have to do is to open a first-class jewellery store."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says—"The Tweed Wedding is the fashionable topic of the morning papers. The list of presents to the bride, the second daughter of the Senator, fills nearly half a column, and the articles are stated to have cost over half a million dollars. The public sidewalk, from the kerbstone to the door of the Fifth-avenue, one of the bride's parents' domiciles, was sheltered by an awning and covered by Brussels carpet, as is the habit in London and Paris, when monarchs and nobles receive their guests on State occasions. The upshot and amount of the whole affair is that the Tweeds, have the disposition to imitate the parade and ostentation of the Old World aristocracy; and that they have acquired the wealth to fully equal the utmost luxury and pomp of the class they imitate. When the ordinary observer sees this profusion of personal expenditure, though it be none of his business, he cannot fail to inquire whence came the wealth thus lavished? Was it ancestral accumulation or gigantic mercantile investment that contributed the vast possessions of which such cogent public evidence is afforded? In the case of Mr. Tweed, it was notoriously neither wealth inherited, nor private business, that made the millions. They were made in politics, by a few short years' occupancy of moderately-salaried offices. The fact is patent. Now, if Astor, who inherited his millions, or Stewart, who, by personal skill and devotion in business, made his, were to make such a display at a relative's wedding as Senator Tweed made yesterday, many people would enviously call it vulgar vanity, and others would say that any man who honestly possessed, or had earned, the wealth of a great nabob, had a right to spend it with a nabob's ostentation. We incline to the latter opinion. If a man has lots of money, he has a right to spend it as fast and freely as he likes, so long as he breaks no law. He may have an account to settle with his conscience, if he do not spend it usefully; he may err against the standard of good taste, as well as against the dictates of patriotism, if he set an example of reckless extravagance; but so long as he can afford the outlay, and it is not illegal or directly immoral, it is his own business alone whether he choose to incur it. Any other man, however, is as free to talk about the way the money goes, and where it came from, as the millionaire is to spend it. When a man spreads a Brussels carpet, and stretches a silken awning across the public sidewalk, and exhibits half a million dollars' worth of jewellery to the reporters to be catalogued and commented on in the newspapers, he not merely admits but invites public attention to the fact of his enormous wealth, and to the minor facts of how he got it, and what he is doing with it. The public, therefore, are not only entitled to discuss the Tweed millions, but are even implored and required to do so by their owner's own public and personal action on the occasion of his daughter's nuptials."

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC COMMUNISTS.

(From the Athenæum.)

THE late Commune of Paris contained in its body, and had also in the ranks of its sympathisers, a considerable number of physicians, and many writers for the Press. Singularly enough, it happens that very few of these have as yet undoubtedly been shot. Many are prisoners; but still more are either hiding, or have been killed without recognition. We have already noticed the death of Gustave Fleurens, and recorded that of Gustave Courbet, the painter, although there is some little uncertainty as to whether the latter is indeed dead. By far the best authenticated story of his fate is that which represents him as having died, at Satory, of poison administered by his own hand. It has not been stated in any of the papers, so far as we have seen, that Courbet refused the Cross of the Legion of Honour under the Empire.

As to the death of Cluseret, there is considerable doubt; but, inasmuch as the French Government distinctly state that he was killed in the Prince Eugene Barracks, it is our duty to inform our readers of his title to notice in our columns. In 1869 he published a work called "Armee et Democratie," the best work on the Swiss military system of which we know. It happens, singularly enough, to be dedicated to M. Pelletah, one of the members of the Government of the 4th September, of which General Cluseret was the most dreaded foe. Some have supposed that Cluseret had no title to the rank of General. This is a mistake. While he served on Sherman's staff he had the rank of Colonel; but he was afterwards made a Brigadier-General in the American service, although he never, so far as we know, held an independent command. His book is exceedingly well worth reading at the present time. It was published by the Librairie Internationale at Paris.

Delescluze, the real leader of the insurrection, and King of the Democracy of Paris, as he was called, was a journalist of some note, and had of late been chief editor of the *Reveil*. We believe him to have been a pure-minded man, and he is reputed to have been an excellent brother to his sister, and son to his mother, they being dependent on him. He was Mayor of La Villette during the siege.

We next have to notice a man of a very different type—Eugene Vermesch, better known as the Pere Duchesne. Of him we will only say that he was a Belgian by birth, and that he appears to have deserved his evil notoriety.

Delescluze died fighting; but Vermesh surrendered, and was shot in cold blood.

Charles Ferdinand Gambon appears to have been shot without trial, although he was one of those members of the Commune who resigned a month ago. He was a journalist in his earlier years, and founded and edited *Les Ecoles*. He was the hero of the famous comedy of "Gambon's Cow," now turned into tragedy by his death. Here fused, as will be remembered, to pay his taxes under the Empire, and the result was the seizure of the historic Cow. His father was a Swiss, who emigrated to Bourges, and was, like his son, a strong Republican, although a wealthy man. Charles Ferdinand Gambon was what we should call a County Court Judge, but was condemned under Louis Philippe to five years' suspension from his functions for presiding at a republican meeting. He was a member of the Assembly in 1848, but was exiled at the Coup d'Etat. He, during the last few years, has been engaged in working out the idea of co-operation in agriculture.

Milliere, one of the members of the Assembly who resigned their seats, but not a member of the Commune, although most famous as an orator, was also a journalist, having been director of the *Marseillaise*. He was shot in cold blood, and died very bravely.

Vermorel, who has died of his wounds, was also a journalist, and edited the works of Robespierre.

Raoul Rigault completes our list of the journalists at present known to have been killed. He was not one of those for whom it was possible to feel much pity; but it is worthy of remark, that the only reason for shooting him seems to have been that, after he had allowed himself to be quietly arrested, he cried out "Vive la Commune!"

Pilotal, who was Director of Fine Arts under the Comniune for a few weeks, but who was removed from his post for incompetency, has been shot; but we are not aware of his title to be treated as an artist,—and we are hardly able to describe Billioray as a "musician" in our sense, although he played his humble instrument with much taste. It is to be remembered, to his credit, that he opposed the suppression of the newspapers by the Commune.

Of the many physicians and surgeons who were members of the Commune and of the Central Committee, we have only heard of two as dead, Parisel and Miot, both taken prisoners and shot without trial. Jules Miot was a member of the Assembly in 1848, and was transported at the Coup d'Etat to Oran. He refused the amnesty and remained at Algiers, but afterwards lived at Brussels, where we believe that he again began to practise as a physician.

A great number of Press-men are among the prisoners. Gustave Maroteau, editor of the *Salut Public*; Barbieux, director of the *Rappel*; Paul Meurice, of the same paper; Troubat, of the *Vangeur*, who was formerly secretary to Ste-Beuve, also of the *Rappel*; Odysse Barot, of the *Federaliste*; Charles Lockroy; Henri Rochefort; Elysee Reclus, of the *Revue des Deaux Mondes*; Pascal Frousset; Floquet, of the *Siecle*; Ulysse Parent; Regeard, of the *Vengeur*, author of the famous 'Propos du Labienus; and Blanqui. Among the prisoners, we must also mention Benjamin Gastineau, Custodian of the Mazarine Library under the Commune; and Nadar, the photographer and aeronautist.

Among the insurgents who seem to have escaped are also many Press-men, artists, and physicians. For instance, Felix Pyat, of the *Vengeur*; Longuet, who edited the Official Journal under the Commune; Dr. Goupil, a medical writer; Elie Reclus, Arthur Arnoult; Arpeld, the architect; Dr. Pillot, Lissagaray, editor of *L'Action*; Verdure, of the *Marseillaise*, and father of Marie Verdure, who wrote that very able production of the Commune, known as "The Women's Address;" Charles Beslay, the civil engineer; and Emile Lebeau.

CONVOCATION.

(From the Times, June 17.)

CONVOCATION has during the session which closed yesterday been more than usually maundering. By the utterances of its most conspicuous members, and even by its majorities, it has been adding grievance to grievance, cry to cry, with nothing to show what it is all to end in, and, apparently, with hardly a notion on that important point. It is offended with the Purchas Judgment, and does not consider the liberty to use a sort of gala decoration, called a cope, a fair equivalent for the loss of a significant position in the Communion Service. Accordingly, it has been encouraging the clergy to resist the law, to set their bishops at defiance, and to demand in one breath a reversal of the Judgment and the abolition of the present Court of Appeal, to make way for another. It might have occurred to wiser heads, that in the present temper of the nation, and with a Court of Appeal far from Laudian in its character, it would be prudent not to provoke controversy and push matters to a legal decision. Even now it is advisable, one would think, on the showing of the complainants themselves, to let matters lapse into local custom and mutual forbearance, instead of compelling an exact and universal conformity. Least of all can it be desirable in the interest of High Churchmen themselves, to have a new Court of Appeal consisting more exclusively of Bishops made by Governments, one more liberal than another, and of judicial members selected by Government for the purpose. Is the Church of England prepared to be driven with a tight rein and handled accordingly? On the Revision of the Scriptures, Convocation has been equally aimless and vapouring. It desired a revision, and for this purpose consented that all scholars should be invited, without respect of creed, and therefore without stipulation as to the religious services to be used. This was a broad measure, and was suggested by the hope that, possibly, the result would be the common Bible of all British Christians. The Roman Catholics, however, would have nothing to say to it, and even some High Churchmen held back. This was mortifying, for the "breadth" was now only in one direction. But this might have been foreseen. As, if it had not been foreseen, some leading members of Convocation set themselves to watch the religious observance of the Revisers. The Dean of Westminster asked them all to a preparatory Communion. If he did wrong that was his own affair. If any of them did wrong, that was their affair. Convocation had no jurisdiction or voice in the matter, any more than it has over the burials in the Abbey or the ceremonies at Consecration. If anybody felt aggrieved, he might have kept his grief to himself, or vented it at his club, and have done with it. Convocation, however, is still nagging at Mr. Vance Smith. It accepted him with its eyes open as to his opinions, and wants to throw him over because he has joined his colleagues in Holy Communion. Granted it is a complication, Convocation is not answerable for it, and has now nothing to do but to leave it alone. The Revision would evidently lose more than gain by the expulsion of Mr. Vance Smith, contrary to the terms of the original invitation. But this gentleman is very fair game compared with another, now started by Convocation. It has discussed, with a view to its being adopted as an *Articulus Cleri*, that there is not, and cannot be, divorce from the marriage bond. The law of the land says there is, and shall be in certain cases. Convocation is preparing to take issue on that point. When it proposes to declare it sacrilege to marry again in Church anybody divorced by law, it sets the Church against the law, with only one possible result. But how does Convocation propose to deal with the unfortunate persons whom, from their own fault or the fault of their partners, the law pronounces to be no longer husband or wife? Will it really pronounce them incapable of a new and still sacred tie? If so, the law of the land will have something to say to the matter.

But when the law is denounced and resisted, Judgments set at naught, Courts stigmatized and defied, Bishops warned that they will not be obeyed, Parliament charged with sacrilegious enactments, sufferers denied the relief provided by law, Convocation invited to insult those who had confided in its professed liberality, and itself finally proclaimed to require a complete reform, it is time to ask how long is this to go on, and whether the Church of England has not now *gravamen* quite as serious as any propounded in Convocation. Nothing is more certain than that Convocation does not truly represent the tolerant, amicable, soberminded, hard-working Church of England. It does the greatest injustice to the true feelings and the actual practice of that community. Not one hard-working parish priest in ten reads its proceedings without grief, indignation, and very desponding views as to the inevitable result. But it is positively unfair that the Church should be represented by a body which, by the very law and conditions of its existence can only be a talking, protesting, whining, and pining body. Convocation is powerless as to act. The leading denominations of Dissenters have their respective headquarters in the metropolis, where they can act as well as talk—where they can make law and bind their clergy and their people as well. Convocation can only invent and utter grievances, and pass resolutions giving to sentiments the weight of a majority. That is a hard lot, and Convocation does not rise above it. There are persons who complain, and nothing more. They cannot do more, or it is not their way, or they have not the heart. Age, disappointment, poverty of spirit, constitutional weakness, are the usual excesses for a good deal of melancholy talk which gives no pleasure, and does not even pretend to do good, for it is a voice and nothing more. Such is the case of Convocation. Surrounded by strong and bustling activities, next door to the most restless and powerful Legislature in the world, Convocation can only sigh and groan, mutter incoherent stories of wrong, breathe shapeless wishes, exchange barren sympathies, and utter idle menace, despised, because never fulfilled. Any ordinary man of the world has just to consider what he would infallibly come to if, with undiminished power of talk, he were to be hopelessly debarred from any opportunity of doing what he wished, and from all share in the work of the world, and he will be enabled to understand Convocation, and to regard it at least with a sort of indulgence. But the mischief is that persons who are allowed that free use of their tongues, but whose hands are tied behind them, are quite sure to say a good deal more, and that in a more offensive and impracticable tone than if their hands were free. When language is divorced from action, its utterances, knowing no practical rule, are ideal, speculative, airy, and extravagant. The man who can and must do what he says is apt to consider well what he says, because he may, and probably will, be called upon to do it. Action is the anchor of talk, and in the general society of England you cannot ride very wide of your anchor. In Convocation they may say anything, and never be called to account. It is a hum of talk, and nothing more, just like the noisy warfare of bees, which the poet says a few grains of dust will put an end to. Of course, that is what the statesmen of the neighbouring Legislature have always in their mind; and no doubt the orators of Convocation are equally aware that anything like a real fire in their House will be instantly put out. But the sort of talk resulting from this entire immunity from practical consequences and checks is not to the honour or advantage of the English Church.

THE MYSTERIOUS LAW OF RACE.—The sound of guitars and the drone of peasant songs come up the hill, and groups of men are leaping in the wild barbaric dances of Iberia. The scene is of another day and time. The Celt is here lord of the land. You can see these same faces at Donnybrook Fair. These large-mouthed, short-nosed, rosy-cheeked peasant-girls are called Dolores and Catalina, but they might be called Bridget and Kathleen. These strapping fellows, with long simian upper lips, with brown leggings and patched, mud-coloured overcoats, that are leaping and swinging their cudgels in that Pyrrhic round are as good Tipperary boys as ever mobbed an agent or pounded, twenty to one, a landlord or bailiff. The same unquestioning, fervent faith, the same superficial good nature, the same facility to be amused, and at bottom the same cowardly and cruel bloodthirst. What is this mysterious law of race which is stronger than time, or varying climates, or changing institutions? Which is cause, and which is effect, race or religion?—*Atlantic Monthly*.

Spring and Summer Drapery, Clothing, Woollens, &c., for absolute sale.—Chas. Moore and Co., beg to call the attention of the trade to their unreserved sale of a fine assortment of the above-named goods, at their sale rooms, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—September 14.

Agnes, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Chambers, from Maryborough. Captain, agent.

Ballina (s.), 200 tons, Captain Mann, from Grafton 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gregory, Messrs. King, Harper, Adams, M'Dougall, Wilson, Higgins (2), Davis, and 19 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—September 14.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
St. Mungo, for Petropavlovski.
Marquis of Argyle, for Hongkong.
Alice Cameron, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—September 15.

Cynthia, for Cleveland Bay; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, &c.; Ballina (s.), for Grafton; Far Away, for a whaling voyage.

CLEARANCES.—September 14.

Marquis of Argyle, ship, 516 tons, Captain M'Keown, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mrs. M'Keown, Mr. Ackland, and 13 Chinese in the steerage.

Far Away, barque, 411 tons, Captain Edwards, for a whaling voyage.

You Yangs (s.), 553 tons, Captain Clarke, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Messrs. Paterson, M'Millan, Hughes, Sevior, Murphy, Saqui, Power, Evans, Barnard, Whitton, J. Grimwade, Dr. Doudney, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—September 14.

Terrigal, from Terrigal, with 11,000 feet timber, 15,000 laths; Tim Whiffler, from Lake Macquarie, with 4500 feet timber, 60,000 shingles, 750 treenails, 1 ton fish; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 24,000 laths, 2300 palings, 1400 felloes, 2400 feet hardwood; Thomas and Henry, from the Richmond River, with 32,000 feet pine, 34 bags maize, 2 casks tallow, 25 hides; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 249 tons coal; Drover, Eagle, from Wollongong, with 495 tons coal; Dart, Scotia, Colonist, Heather Bell, Mary Lloyd, from Newcastle, with 650 tons coal, 38 tons scrap iron; Day Dawn, Terrigal Jack, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells, 12,000 feet hardwood; Mary Jane, from Broken Bay, with a quantity of firewood and shingles; Oberon, from Cape Hawke, with 40 bags maize, 9 logs cedar, 45,000 shingles, 17 tanks; Coonanbara, from the Hunter River, with 197 bales hay, 95 bales wool and sheepskins, 14 bundles skins, 8 casks tallow, 47 hides, 260 bags maize, 6 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs, 220 sheep, 2 bags hides, 2 bags seed, 10 horse hides, 17 bags bacon, 12 boxes tobacco, 17 pigs, 3 boxes oranges, 7 baskets prawns, 1 basket eggs, 1 bundle hides, 2 bags horse hair, 33 cases 2 quarter-casks wine, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—September 14.

Terrigal, for Terrigal; Tim Whiffler, for Lake Macquarie; Peahen, Will Watch, Mary Davis, Day Dawn, Terrigal Jack, for Brisbane Water; Margaret and Mary, for the Richmond River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Eagle, for Wollongong; Scotia, Rebecca, Lart, Colonist, Heatherbell, Mary Lloyd, for Newcastle; Mary Jane, for Broken Bay; Oberon, for Cape Hawke.

IMPORTS.—September 14.

Agnes, from Maryborough: 34,650 feet timber, J. Curtis.

EXPORTS.—September 14.

Marquis of Argyle, for Hongkong: 760 tons coal, 231 oz. 5 dwts. gold, 8 cases sundries.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 176 bags maize, 86 bundles buckets, 5 bales rags, 20 tons shale, 2073 cases fruit, 2 bales leather, 24 bags oysters, 2 bales paper, 9 kegs ink, 6 horses.

James Paterson (s.), for Melbourne: 799 cases fruit, 294 bags maize, 1 case cottons, 2 pockets hops, 1 basket prawns, 246 hides, 1 bundle skins, 10 bags oysters, 1 bag seeds, 36 packages machinery, 4 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Lady Turner, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Ballina (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, September 14: Lady Young (s.), 471 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.

The Ballina (s.) left Grafton at 8 a.m. on the 12th instant, crossed the Bar at 3.40 p.m. same day, stopped off Port Macquarie at 7 a.m. on the 13th to land passengers, passed Port Stephens at 5.15 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 2.30 a.m. on the 14th. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout. Cargo: 1105 bags maize, 42 casks tallow, 538 hides, 488 cases meat, 4 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, 2 cases leather, 70 bunches bananas, 27 cases eggs, 9 coops fowls, 210 ounces gold, and 13 packages sundries.

The You Yangs (s.), which left for Melbourne yesterday afternoon, took the racehorses Hamlet, Misty Morn, Aruma, King John, Warrior, and Record.

The barque Alice Cameron, for Auckland, left the Patent Slip Wharf on Wednesday evening, in tow of the steam tug Cobra. She, however, brought up off Garden Island until yesterday morning, when she got underway, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Helen Macgregor (s.), hence, arrived at Grafton on the 13th instant, and the New England (s.), crossed the Clarence River Bar at 9 a.m. on the 14th instant.

The Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne to Sydney, was telegraphed as passing Gabo Island yesterday, the 14th instant, at 3 a.m.; and the City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town, passed at 0.30 p.m. the same day.

A full-rigged ship was in sight to the southward yesterday at sundown.

The Waimea (s.), having completed her extensive alterations, made a trial trip on Wednesday, the results being highly satisfactory.

The Californian mail steamer City of Adelaide is now on the A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip for the purpose of having the hull thoroughly cleaned and painted, and her stay in port has been taken advantage of to complete the elaborate fittings in the passenger accommodation originally intended.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Ellen, brig, 245, Mitchell, from Geelong.
September 14.—Helen, schooner, from Maryborough.

DEPARTURES.

September 13.—Escort, schooner, Nicholson, for Melbourne, with 190 tons coal.
September 13.—Glenshee, barque, Saul, for Melbourne, with 420 tons coal.
September 14.—Protege, brig, Fox, for Melbourne, with 300 tons coal, 5000 spokes.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 6.—Aborigine, from Brisbane.
September 8.—Platypus (s.), from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

September 9.—Stanley, Rachel Cohen, for Melbourne.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.—Bellinger, from Brisbane.
September 1.—Commerce, from Sydney; Fannie Campbell, from Maryborough.
September 3.—Examiner, Sarah Nicoll, Australia, from Sydney.
September 4.—Sarah Ann, Mary Grant, from Sydney.
September 9.—Alpha, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 8.—Thomas and Henry, for Sydney, with 40,000 feet pine.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Abergeldie, 1152, Duthie.
Ben Lomond, 966.
Christiana Thompson.
Duke of Sutherland, 1047, Loutit.
Dunbar Castle, 824, Carvosso, June 24. Sailed.
Harlaw.
John Duthie, 1040, Robertson, June 23. Sailed.
Kosciusco.
Maid of Judah, 650, Bain, June 18. Sailed.
Nineveh, 1100, Barnett, July 7. Sailed.
Parramatta, 1521, Swanson.
Patriarch, 1521, Pile.
Sarah Grice, 1070, Green, June 24. Sailed.
Sobraon, 2130.
Sir John Lawrence.
Titian (s.s.), June 23 sailed.
William Duthie, 968, Thompson.
Zemindar, 1096, Johnson, July 8. Sailed.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sarah Newman, 997.

FROM HONGKONG.

Guiding Star, 450, Bishop, June 7. Sailed.
Peter

FROM FOO CHOW.

Albion, 250, Griffen.
Clara Sayers, 450, Middleton.
Engelbert
Wild Wave.
St. Bryeodale.
Figaro.
China.
Gustav Adolph.
Tranquebar.
Mary Blair.
Helen.
Constance, 450, Gibbon.

FROM MANILA.

Delhi, June 15. Sailed.
Madeira, July 15. Sailed.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Cyrus, 317, Ruwald.

FROM NEW YORK.

Witch.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aberdeen, barque, 374, Law, at Walker's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith and Co., agents.
African Maid, brig, 143, Fuller, at Commercial Wharf, Nipper and Sec, agents. For Melbourne.
Ann Duthie, ship, 1090, Birnie, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Anglesea, ship, 988, Scott, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Atlantic, schooner, 72, Fenwick, in Darling Harbour, Curtiss, agent.
Anglo-Saxon, ship, 888, Davidson, in Neutral Bay, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Agra, American ship, 987, Miller, at Towns' Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Amy Robsart, schooner, 72, Anderson at Commercial Wharf, Haynes, agent. For Mount Sound.
Agnes, schooner, 61, Chambers, at Circular Wharf, Captain, agent.
Borealis, ship, 990, Blard, at Circular Wharf, Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.
Camilla, barque, 361, at Towns's Wharf, [illegible] and Clarke, agents. For sale.
Challenge, schooner, 60, at Grafton Wharf, Merriman, agent. Refitting.
Chelsea, ship, 980, Lockyer, in Johnson's Bay, H. H. Hall, agent.
Coquette, schooner, 126, M'Leven, at Smith's Wharf, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Cynthia, schooner, 65, Brown, at Patent Slip Wharf, Captain, agent. For Cleveland Bay.
City of Adelaide, M. S., 900, Moore, in Johnson's Bay, H. H. Hall agent.
Contest, barque, 322, Parker, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.
Day Dawn, barque, 808, Gustavsson, at Campbell's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Faraway, whaling barque, 450, off Towns's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents.
Florence, schooner, 76, Abson, at Lime-street Wharf, Ireland and Co., agents.
Hannah Newton, schooner, 75, Willing, in the Stream, Haynes, agent. For Cleveland Bay.
H.M.S. Clio, 16 guns, Stirling, in Farm Cove.
John Wesley, barque, 240, Mansell, at Campbell's Wharf. S. Rabone, agent.
Jason, schooner, 130, Cook, at Caledonian Wharf, Captain, agent.
John Knox, barque, 291, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, Merriman, agent. For Lyttelton.
La Hogue, ship, 1331, Goddard, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Lady Denison, brig, 178, Fernie, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For sale.
Lady Turner, barque, 448, Vincent, at Campbell's Wharf, Towns and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Lion, barque, 216, Howard, at Throckmorton's Wharf, Montefiore, and Montefiore, agents.
Marquis of Argyle, ship, 515, M'Keon, at Parbury's Wharf, Lindley and Co., agents. For Hongkong.
Martha Birnie, ship, 800, Taylor, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Mary and Edith, barque, 380, Linklater, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents.
Mary Grant, brig, 138, Brothers, at Lime-street Wharf, R. J. Hardy, agent.
Mary Stewart, schooner, 65, Brown, at Market Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.
Moneta, ship, 631, Wilson, in Neutral Bay, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.
Margaret, schooner, 87, Harrold, at Circular Wharf, Curtiss, agent.
Melrose, barque, 320, Bell, at Campbell's Wharf, Cowlishaw, Brothers, agents.
Ocean, brig, 210, Lyons, at Macnamaras Wharf, Captain, agent.
Octoroon, schooner, 90, M'Averey, at Roddam's Wharf, Laidley and Co., agents. For Cleveland Bay.
Pakeha, brig, 210, Bedford, at Grafton Wharf, Merriman, agent. For Lyttelton.
Paraloe, French barque, 401, Chauvelon, at Walker's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Queen of Nations, ship, 860, Donald, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Rangoon, R.M.S., 1200, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Sarah Bell, ship, 812, Detchbourne, at Parbury's Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. Discharging.
Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, 121, in Darling Harbour, H. Clarke, agent.
Spec, brig, 250, Eury, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Star of the Sea, schooner, 59, Hubner, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent. For Maryborough.
Swordfish, schooner, 111, Black, at Market Wharf, Nipper and Sec, agents.
Scotia, schooner, 136, Jew, at Lime-street Wharf, R. J. Hardy, agent.
Schoolboy, barque, 160, Whaites, at Caledonian Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.
Tasso, barque, 264, Heard, at Alger's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents. For Mauritius.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 13.—Kalahome, Alma, from Mauritius; Alhambra (s.), from New Zealand; Tekli, from Foo Chow; Sunny Region, from New York.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

September 13.—Kate Monaghan, from Newcastle.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

September 14.—New England (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Sept. 14.	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	E.	Light, and clear.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and clear.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 14.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Cardwell	SE. Cloudy	
Townsville	SW. Fine	
Bowen	SE. Fine	
Mackay	Calm Fine	
Clermont	SE. Fine	
Waverley	S. Fine	
Nebo	Calm. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	Calm. Fine	
Roma	N. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	S. Fine	
Dalby	Calm. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Tenterfield	W. Fine	W. Fine
Casino	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Clarence Heads	NE. Fine. Sea smooth	NE., fresh. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Fine	W. Fine
Inverell	W. Fine	W. Fine
Armidale	NW. Fine.	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy	NNE., strong. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Narrabri	NNE. Fine	NNE., strong. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	W. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Maitland	SW. Dull, cloudy	SW. Fine
Port Stephens	SW. Dull, sea rising	Calm. Fine. Sea smooth
Newcastle	NW. Dull, sea smooth	NE. Fine. Sea smooth
Barranjuie	W., light. Dull	E., light. Cloudy
Windsor	SW. Cloudy	E. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine, cloudy	ENE. Fine
South Head	W. Cloudy. Sea smooth	NE. Fine. Sea smooth
Wollongong	W., light. Fine	NE. Fine
Kiama	SE. Fine	N. Fine
Jervis Bay	W., light. Fine	W., light. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy	W. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Araluen	NE. Fine	NW. Fine
Moruya	N. Fine	NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	W., light. Fine	NW. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Cooma	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Eden	S. Fine	E. Fine
Gabo Island	W., light. Clear, fine	SSE., light. Fine
Yass	Calm. Cloudy.	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Dull	SW. Cloudy
Tumut	S. Fine, clear	SW. Cloudy
Kiandra	W. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Albury	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	W. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Bathurst	W. Cloudy	W. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Fine. Overcast	Calm. Cloudy
Merriwa	Calm. Dull	Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Dull	Calm. Dull
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine, cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	W. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Young	NW. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	NW. Fine	SW. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Balranald	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine.
Victoria.		
Melbourne	NW. Fine	
Queenscliff	W. Overcast	
Cape Schank	W. Showery	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	W. Cloudy	
Adelaide	W. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	SW. Cloudy	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 29·996; Queenscliff, 30·01; Cape Schank, 29·72; Guichen Bay, 30·856; Adelaide, 30·001.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 58·7; Queenscliff, 60°; Cape Schank, 56°; Guichen Bay, 55°; Adelaide, 57°.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 26" East, 9th September, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

September 13, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·097	55·0	85	W.	5	0·1	10	0·00	4·5
P.M. 3	29·942	67·6	62	E.N.E.	11	0·6	1		
" 9	·989	64·3	68	N.W.	5	0·0	5		4·0
Mean	30·009	62·3	71·7		6	0·2	5·7		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·114.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 69·2 | Sun-maximum .... 103·6
Minimum .... 50·4 | Grass-minimum .... 47·1

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 144·0 at 11.50 a.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 60·0.

Total rainfall from January 1st to September 14 = 45·541 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to September 3rd during the previous 14 years, 40·103 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 a.m.—Sept. 14, 1871)	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Max. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Min.	Rain in inches.
T'nterf'ld	55		—	—	—	W.	1·0	70·1	37·1	0·02
Grafton	25		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	74·7	41·2	0
Armidale	83	3278	30·200	55·2	60	N.W.	4·0	64·2	40·1	0
Murr'ndi	112	1050	—	—	—	W.	9·0	70·9	40·1	0
Cassilis	160		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	70·1	36·2	0
M's'lbrook	95		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	77·7	38·8	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	69·9	40·4	0
W. Maitl'd	18		—	—	—	S.W.	1·0	69·1	41·6	0
Newcastle	1	115	30·001	58·7	80	N.W.	0·0	72·3	53·3	0
Orange	132	2800	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	65·6	40·4	0
Bathurst	100	2300	30·221	50·0	75	W.	3·0	73·0	40·0	0
Forbes	187		—	—	—	W.	1·0	78·6	33·9	0·03
Woodford	50	2102	30·085	57·0	—	S.W.	0·5	67·4	53·7	0
Par'matta	16		—	—	—	W.	1·0	71·7	38·4	0
Sydney	3	150	30·005	65·0	60	N.W.	0·1	69·2	54·4	0
Young	160		—	—	—	N.W.	4·0	74·1	45·9	0·15
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	E.	—	69·8	55·6	0
Goulburn	79	2129	30·006	59·9	72	Calm	0·0	76·4	44·9	0·18
W. Wagga	186		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	35·0	0·22
Qu'beyan	83		—	—	—	W.	1·0	56·2	47·7	0·04
Deniliquin	276	410	30·152	50·0	86	N.W.	6·0	76·1	37·6	0
Kiandra	64	4640	29·862	43·6	74	W.	4·0	57·7	36·7	0
Cooma	47	2637	—	—	—	S.W.	1·0	67·0	32·2	0
Albury	162	572	—	—	—	W.	—	66·5	35·0	0
Eden	0	107	29·870	58·7	54	S.	1·0	63·0	48·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.1	5.49	Last quarter	7th
Moon	6.35 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	New Moon	15th
Mercury	6.10 a.m.	6.28 p.m.	First quarter	22nd
Venus	6.22 a.m.	7.19 p.m.	Full moon	29th
Mars	9.50 a.m.	10.56 p.m.		
Jupiter	2.14 a.m.	1.8 p.m.	Moon's age, 0·3 days.	
Saturn	11.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.		

Moon.—Apogee, 7th; Perigee, 21st; in Equator, 2nd; G.N. Declination, 9th; in Equator, 16th; G.S. Declination, 23rd; in Equator, 29th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 8h. 33m.; p.m., 8h. 52m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL has an extensive circulation in the Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral Districts. Suitable articles are given in its columns bearing upon these sections of colonial industry.

TO MANAGERS OF MINES AND MINERS.—The Sydney Mail of SATURDAY next will contain an article on the Extraction of Gold in Iron Pyrites.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO FISH MARKET.—An Illustration of the building about to be erected, will be found in the Sydney Mail of SATURDAY next.

OYSTERS: THEIR NATURE AND CULTURE. The first of a series of articles on this subject will appear in next SATURDAY'S Sydney Mail, with illustration.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Reduced Rates on private dwellings in Sydney and Suburbs.

B O N E S.

Fifty-five Shillings per ton given for BONES delivered at the Sugar Company's new Charcoal Works, John-street, off the Bullock Road, near Petersham, or Fifty Shillings at the Station, Sydney. Apply to Mr. BARNETT, Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. September, 1871.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

The discussions respecting the projected invasion of England, which have amused or startled the British public, have induced us to recur to the records of the invasion of the Crimea. Besides innumerable small publications there were the reports of Dr. Russell of the *Times*, and Mr. Wood of the *Herald*, London papers, both of which expended enormous sums in collecting intelligence. These volumes give in full a sickening, saddening story. Sebastopol was destroyed, and the armies of Russia defeated, but at what cost? The late invasion of France has indeed led to greater sacrifices of life; but the war in the Crimea, considering the space within which the fighting was contracted, and the sufferings which it entailed, still remains without a parallel. If any Power attempt to invade England we hope that it will find obstacles as great, and then miss even the mournful triumph by which the cost of the struggle was supposed to be compensated.

It must be remembered, however, that there is this distinction in the cases compared. England is but a few hours' sail from the supposed invading army. The number of ships required, therefore, to collect and transfer it would be less. The chances of escaping resistance by the way would be reduced by the distance, but vastly increased by the naval strength of England. The Crimea possessed a long open coast line. The Russian fleet, indeed, was vastly inferior to the convoy of the Allies. To land troops, therefore, though a difficult operation in itself, was not so full of peril, as there were no defences on shore. It was impossible to defend the coast, excepting by an army. The vessels of war were there to cover the landing. When once landed the Allies would have met the opposing foes on equal terms, if distant from any strong place, behind which it would have been possible to find shelter. The landing was therefore unopposed; and the Russians remained on the heights of Alma as more inaccessible than the shore. The preparation for the invasion of the Crimea was however the great difficulty of the Allies. At close quarters they were always victors; but the getting of an army to the Crimea involved the sacrifice of several thousand men. The troops were transferred from place to place in a pestilential climate, and died like flies. It was probably necessary to collect the force in some place outside the Russian dominions. This made it necessary to wait long. Thus months passed away with scarcely any result. The French lost many by sickness, but their organization was immensely superior to that of the English. It was a perfect contrast with the German system, as it existed in the late war. The catalogue of blunders is too numerous to mention. Every conceivable mistake was made. Every possible deficiency in the supply of an army was discovered too late. The medical staff was calculated for immediate victory. Thus neither medicine nor attendance could be obtained by the dying men, who perished in scores and hundreds together. Not that England was parsimonious, but her agents of all kinds were hampered with foolish regulations and inefficient men. So it is not uncommon to find the stores rotting in one spot and the people dying for lack of them not far away. We presume that nothing of this sort could occur to an invading army who might attempt the conquest of England.

The invasion of the Crimea would have been unsuccessful if the Allies had not had the command of the sea. Several times it seemed highly probable that they would have to take to their ships. But the possession of the naval power enabled recruits to be brought in and supplies to be provided; and the chasms made by famine, pestilence, and the sword, which were almost equally destructive, to be filled up. Before the siege was completed, the allied armies had buried both its commanders. Almost every principal officer was invalided or dead. The renewal of the army however, the careful reorganization of the commissariat, and the supply of better artillery, were the results of the deadly experience of former months. Without the command of the sea these supplies would have been impossible.

The battles which took place around Balaclava, except Alma, were brought on by the Russians. In fact, they were surprises; and it is impossible to read of the position of the allied armies, particularly that of England, without a thrill such as accompanies a great escape and deliverance. There seems to have been sometimes an infatuation in the commanders, who paid no attention to warnings. The battle of Inkermann is an example of this. The enemy was unseen until within musket-shot. Their discovery was an accident. "General Codrington," says Dr. Russell, "in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outlying pickets at 5 o'clock in the morning, when it was reported to him all was well. He conversed with an officer, when it was remarked that it was not at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning." He then returned towards the lines, and had proceeded but a few steps when he heard the rattle of musketry. He advanced in the direction of the firing, and then gallopped back to turn out his division. The men aroused were just able to seize their arms and confront the enemy. "And now," says Dr. Russell, "commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth." Our readers have not probably forgotten this terrible conflict, and the prodigious slaughter which it involved. All that is to be specially lamented is that the danger had not been represented to the commander by Sir De Lacy Evans, who had repeatedly pointed it out to those whose duty it was to guard against it. This spot was the only ground where the British force was exposed to surprise; yet it was left to tempt an action, in which they were nearly overwhelmed, when the victory was secured by the arrival of the Allies.

In landing an army in England, if it were possible to do so, it must be one equal to a conquest. A great population is sometimes a means of defence where it has strong places to support it. But mere numbers sometimes compel a surrender. Paris is the first city of modern times that has attempted prolonged resistance. To save a population from all the miseries of a siege the Governments have usually yielded after a pitched battle; but the example of Paris will not be without its influence on the policy of defence. At all events, the fate of France will show both the advantages and dangers which pertain to this kind of warfare.

The case of the Crimea, however, while it may prove all extravagant fears to be unfounded, will not be without its influence upon statesmen who live not for a party, but for their country. According to the returns published at the time, which however are not complete, the Crimean war cost England 14,840 men, of whom 4000 died from disease. There were 15,000 invalided. Of twenty-six generals who left England; four only survived to see the conclusion of the war. These figures, united with the losses of France, are small compared with the number who perished in the late Continental conflict. Indeed we shall learn by sad experience that the wars of former times were mere skirmishes, and that the shock of nations will lead to a great and increasing effusion of blood.

It is difficult to estimate how much we stand indebted to the vegetable family of the Euphorbias, which furnish such constant and abundant supplies of Indiarubber. This substance has now become so generally used that civilized life would be scarcely endurable without it. Fifty years ago it might have been difficult to say of what use caoutchouc was except to efface pencil marks. Thanks to chemistry its uses are now so manifold that a volume might be filled with the narration of them. We are made acquainted with its value in connection with dry feet and waterproof garments. The shipbuilder prizes its qualities in the manufacture of marine glue. Its wonderful elasticity and utter impermeability by water made it a friend to workmen in many departments of industry, and the manner in which it submitted to be solved and cast into moulds, its chief characteristics being returned when the solvent was departed, recommended it to a still wider circle. Its tendency also to harden when in connection with sulphur gave it a yet greater importance. It serves for water pipes, for vessels fit for the reception of alkaline or acid liquids which would corrode metal or wood, for surgical implements, and hospital apparatus. The wonder of the age, submarine telegraphy, could hardly have been realised without it, as it is only by being cased in so isolating a substance, and one so impermeable by water that the metallic wire is able to transmit the galvanic stream through the depths of the ocean from land to land.

Not long ago some of our readers had an opportunity of beholding another application of this remarkable and useful product of the tropics. During the month of the Exhibition, last year, the roads within Prince Alfred Park were traversed by Thomson's Traction Engine, the peculiarity of which was, that the main driving wheels were fitted with thick indiarubber tires, in place of being shod, as usual, with iron or some material harder than the road travelled. The engine, from not being well driven, the man in charge being entirely new to it, did not win a particularly good character, and, although we were informed that it was purchased for the purpose of carrying shale from the railway to the Kerosene Company's Works at Botany, no further intelligence has reached us on the subject.

Of all the traction engines at present invented, this of Thomson's appears to be in greatest favour. It has made so much way in public opinion in England as to warrant the Government in introducing it into India, where it is to be used on the common roads for the conveyance of troops and passengers. We are also informed of its employment by the Viceroy of Egypt on his sugar plantations, the waggons for the conveyance of cane being mounted upon elastic-tired wheels like the engine. More than one of these engines has been dedicated to religious work at Utah, where they are noiselessly carrying huge blocks of granite to the new Mormon temple; and, wonder of wonders, a company is established to run these steamers between Pekin and Tien-Tsin in China, and the rolling stock is actually in course of construction. Excepting upon her rivers, steam has never been got up, we believe, in the interior of this country; and it is probable that this introduction of it will be speedily followed by the railroad itself. Turkey, by no means fertile in invention, is not at all backward in availing herself of the inventions of her more advanced contemporaries. Several of these steamers are already in that country, and are imparting more speed to the transactions of business than that leisurely people has been hitherto accustomed to. One of them has been employed by the Sultan in manœuvring artillery, and has given much satisfaction. Probably it will not be long before horses are completely dissociated from field artillery practice, and armour-plated steamers used in their stead.

It will be remembered that the wheels of the traction engine exhibited in Sydney last year were broad, and that the tire of indiarubber which surrounded them was protected by a sort of chain armour, which may or may not be used. The action of the elastic tire upon the road resembles that of the foot of the elephant. It exerts a sort of prehensile force upon the road, which is increased by the superincumbent weight, and enables steep gradients to be ascended with ease. The introduction of this cushion between the heavy parts of the engine, and the hard substance of the road, not only enables the engine to grip its way up pretty steep hills, but it softens the movements, and reduces the wear and tear of machinery, and certainly saves the roads. Those who travelled round the Park upon the snorting little steamer last year will agree that the motion was very easy—it resembled floating more than rolling—and they will have no difficulty in believing that omnibuses so shod would prove very popular conveyances.

The introduction of the road steamer into the Indian service is due to the zeal and energy of Lieutenant Crompton, who, being greatly struck with its applicability for the purposes of Indian traffic, induced the Government to test its capabilities. He was aided by Lord Sandhurst, who also recognised the important change that would be effected by the substitution of steam for animal draught on the common roads of India. In the beginning of 1870 an eight-horse power road steamer arrived, and, together with its train of omnibuses and waggons was placed under Lieutenant Crompton's direction, to be employed for the transmission of troops and stores. He worked it steadily for many months, and proved its capabilities, by bringing troops a distance of 26 miles in 6½ hours. He also took it through the dried up beds of rivers, and up and down steep inclines, and tested its endurance by running it distances of 80 miles at a stretch. By these means he so established the usefulness of the invention that last autumn, at the desire of the Postmaster-General of India, he was deputed to superintend the construction of four road steamers to be used in regular service for the transport of passengers and mails, one of which is represented in a recent copy of the *Illustrated London News*.

We are not so well served by horses on the common roads of this country but we could bear to contemplate a time when our affections might be transferred from the present painful means of interior conveyance to the steam omnibus. If our contractors do not consider themselves too much committed to the present modes of transport, they would do well to inquire into the practicability of admitting road steamers into their system.

District Court.—This Day: Ca. sa. Motions:—Giles and another v. Duffy, M'Veigh v. Donnelly, Levy v. Heally, Hay v. Smith, Hay v. Meredith, Lazarus v. Carroll, Clark v. Cullen, Reany and another v. Baker, Cutter v. Cary, Cutter v. Smith, Hoddle v. Smith, Whiddon v. Dodson. Cause List:—Dingle v. Gould (part heard), Ward v. Cash, Humphery v. Robinson, Walden v. Hipwood, Walden v. Anderson.

Presentation.—Mr. William Neill, late secretary of the Commercial Bank, having accepted the office of manager of the City Bank, his brother officers in the former institution presented him yesterday with a very handsome salver and tea service, from the atelier of Hardy, Brothers, Hunter-street. The latter is enclosed in a highly polished cabinet, and each article bears a suitable inscription. Mr. Dibbs, manager of the Commercial Bank, occupied the chair. The testimonial was accompanied by the following address:—"To William Neill, Esq. Dear Sir,—On the occasion of your retirement from the service of the institution with which you have been so long honourably connected, your fellow officers of the Commercial Bank desire to testify their sense of your worth, and their respect for your upright character as a man; and they request your acceptance of the accompanying salver and tea service, which they trust will serve as a pleasant souvenir of bygone days, and as a token of the esteem in which you are held by those with whom you have been associated for so many years. With heartiest wishes for your future welfare, we remain, dear Sir, yours truly." The chairman, in presenting the testimonial, spoke in high terms of Mr. Neill's faithful discharge of his duties during his connection with the Commercial Bank, extending over a period of twenty years. He trusted that every success might attend him in his new sphere. Mr. Neill, who appeared overcome with emotion, said that he accepted the gift in grateful acknowledgment of the kindly feeling of his fellow officers, of whom he would always think with the greatest pleasure. The utmost good feeling had always existed amongst the officers of the bank, and he bore testimony to the great interest they took in promoting the interests of the institution. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Dibbs, and the directors of the banks having been duly honoured, the party separated.

Bridge over Paddy's River.—We are credibly informed that the bridge over Paddy's River, on the Southern Road, between Berrima and Marulan, is not safe for heavy traffic; and until the necessary repairs are effected, persons travelling with vehicles would do well to exercise caution. The matter is one which will no doubt receive prompt attention from the proper authorities.

Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.—A general meeting of the members of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron took place yesterday afternoon, at the club rooms, Bridge-street. One new member was elected, and the opening cruise of the season was fixed for Saturday, the 14th proximo. Some additions to the present code of signals were also recommended, and they will probably be made before the season commences.

Poultry and Dog Club.—A meeting was held yesterday evening, at Greville's Commercial Rooms, of the above club, to decide when an exhibition of poultry and dogs should take place. Mr. J. S. Gordon was called to the chair. After some discussion it was ultimately decided to hold the exhibition in the month of December, the precise day will be fixed hereafter by a committee appointed to carry out the arrangements. Votes of thanks were given to Mr. Greville for the use of the room, and also to the chairman. It was afterwards arranged to give a dinner to the stewards and judges in the poultry and dog sections of the late Exhibition of the Agricultural Society.

New Publication.—An elegant work, entitled "The Australian Drawing Book," has recently been published in Melbourne by C. Troedel, 48, Collins-street. The author of the work is Mr. Samuel Pearce Fuller, member of the Victorian Academy, and professor of painting and drawing, and it is dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Viscountess Canterbury. The delineations are studies of colonial subjects of landscapes, foliage, and shipping, from nature, and drawn on stone. The Hon. Judge Bindon, Dr. Bleasdale, and J. Bonwick, F.R.G.S., have expressed their approval of the publication; and Dr. F. Von Mueller, C.M.G., in a letter addressed to the author, says: "I consider the specimens shown to me very artistically rendered, and sufficiently botanical for artistic purposes. I can recognise scientifically all the principal plants of these lithograms." "The Australian Drawing Book" is a good specimen of colonial art; and whilst calculated to render assistance to those who may be anxious to learn sketching from nature, it will give to persons in distant parts of the world a correct impression of Australian scenery.

Rifle Match.—Newington College C. C. v. Sydney Grammar School C. C.—An interesting match between the members of these flourishing corps came off on Wednesday last, on the Newington range. The conditions were as follows:—Ranges: 200, 400, and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; Hythe position. The Grammar School being a younger corps, and not possessing many of the advantages which the Newington cadets enjoy, were allowed two extra "men"—10 v. 12. The Sydney team arrived at Newington by the 11 o'clock steamer, accompanied by their drill instructor (Sergeant Hodge), and were met at the wharf by their friendly opponents. The competitors at once proceeded to the rifle range, and shooting was commenced at the 200 yards. The scores at that range were—Newington, 123; S. G. School, 116: Beckett (16), Hunt (15), on the Newington side; and Barton (15), Elphinstone (13), on the side of the Grammar School, being the highest individual scorers. At the 400 yards the College team obtained 93, and the Grammar School 72—Owen (19), R. Warden (15), and Tone (14) being the highest scorers. At the last range the Newington team again headed the score by 9 points, winning the match by 37 points. Sergeant-major Lees (drill instructor to the Newington corps) acted as referee. At the conclusion of the shooting at the first range the competitors adjourned, and did the usual "ample justice" to an excellent luncheon, which, through the kindness of Mrs. Fletcher, had been provided on the ground. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and in proposing three cheers for the Grammar School team, Captain Coates expressed a wish that a return match might be arranged as soon as possible. Hearty cheers were also given for the President (Rev. J. H. Fletcher), Mrs. Fletcher, Captain Coates, and the highest scorers. We append the score:—

Newington.		Sydney Grammar School.	
Colour-sergeant Owen	46	Cadet Pockley	30
Cadet Warden	41	Sergeant Elphinstone	26
Corporal Tom	33	Q. M. Sergeant M'Donald	26
Sergeant Beckett	31	Cadet Forster	25
Q. M. Sergeant Webb	29	Colour-sergeant M'Culloch	24
Cadet Briggs	27	Cadet Barton	22
Captain Coates	23	Corporal Mann	22
Cadet Tebbutt	21	Corporal Milson	21
Cadet Hunt	15	Cadet Barton	18
Hon. member Fletcher	10	Corporal Martyn	12
		Sergeant Thompson	12
		Corporal De Boos	4
Grand total	279	Grand total	242

Christ Church Schools Excursion.—The Christ Church School children held their annual picnic yesterday at Clontarf. The weather was beautifully fine, notwithstanding the fears that were entertained by some, and at a very early hour in the morning the children were to be seen in full holiday attire, and with happy laughing faces, wending their way to the school-house. When the whole were assembled they were marched to the Market Wharf, where the steamer Goolwa was waiting to convey them to Middle Harbour. The steamer, after landing them safely, returned to Sydney for the visitors, of whom there was a large number, and upon their arrival at the picnic ground they proceeded to enjoy themselves according to their various tastes. During the day the little ones were served with a plentiful supply of holiday refreshments, for which their racing and other exercises gave them a good appetite. The only drawback to a thorough day's enjoyment was the extreme heat, many persons preferring to rest under the shade of the trees to taking part in the physical amusements that were going on around them. The children attending the Trinity Sunday-school were also taken to Clontarf on Wednesday, where they spent a very happy day.

Cattle Sale.—Mr. J. Sullivan reports sale of 125 bullocks (Cobcroft's), average £7 6s. 3d., and 58 cows (ditto), average £6.

We are requested by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to call attention to their important sale of tobaccos, at Parbury's Wharf, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MUSWELLBROOK.

Thursday.

The District Court Sittings terminated to-day. Selina Mason, for bigamy, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; M'Kenzie, for stealing a cheque, twelve months'; Coulter, charged with forgery, was acquitted; in the case of Jones, for cattle stealing, the jury were all challenged.

Mr. G. M. Pitt sold 2000 odd store cattle and cows to-day—the former at £2 15s. to £3 5s., and the latter at £1 11s. to £1 16s.

DUBBO.

Thursday.

Bush fires are causing much damage in these districts. A stack of hay, containing 70 tons, belonging to Mr. Jon Brown, was set fire to at Cannonbar; it was partially burnt; the act is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Brown's bull Noble Arthur, purchased for 350 guineas, from Dr. Jenkins, of Nepean Towers, died a few days ago.

The wool clip is passing through for Sydney.

Rain is much wanted.

Bourke advices state that shearing is going ahead there; the Jupiter, steamer, passed down with 1200 bales, 800 of which were from Jandra.

MUDGEE.

Thursday.

The funeral of Mr. Dickson took place to-day; the remains were followed by a large concourse. All the shops are closed.

EDEN.

Thursday.

Two fine black whales were caught to day, one boat was struck and smashed by a whale, and the man thrown out but not hurt. Eight whales and several grampuses have been secured already this season.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday.

In the Assembly Mr. Duffy stated that Mr. Webb's representative had offered to carry the mails from San Francisco free for the first four months. Before any decision was come to both lines would be considered.

The Supreme Court confirmed the forfeiture of Wright's license for the Colosseum.

Flour and wheat are declining. The arrival of the Kalahome from Mauritius, and the Frances Milly from Penang, have made sugars rather easier. The teas ex Australind were withdrawn from auction, and part sold privately. Feeding grains are easier; maize, 3s. 11d. to 4s. Kerosene, 1s. 11½d., and duller owing to the arrivals from New York.

Arrived.—Sunny Regions, from New York.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday.

Arrived.—Tamar (s.), from Launceston; Hudson, ship, from New York; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide; Sydney Griffiths, barque, from Newcastle.

Sailed.—At 5: Balclutha (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday.

No change in wheat; buyers offer 4s. 6d.; sellers ask 4s. 9d.; no transactions.

The Late Mr. John Dickson.—The *Western Post* (Mudgee) thus refers to the late Mr. Dickson:—About six weeks ago he felt unwell, and by the advice of his medical attendant, left for Sydney on the 23rd ultimo, for the purpose of taking further advice. Mr. Dickson was a native of Bergue, Kircudbright, Scotland, and was, before emigrating to Australia, Rector of Annan Academy. He arrived in the colony twenty-nine years ago, and resided for nine years in the Maitland district. He settled in Mudgee nearly twenty years back, and during that time, by his quiet unassuming manners and strict integrity in his business relations, secured the respect and esteem of every inhabitant in the district. He was appointed to the Commission of the Peace some years since, but never took an active part in magisterial duties, and soon afterwards resigned. He was more at home in matters connected with the agricultural advancement of the district, and spent large sums in model farming. The last four years of his life he devoted to gardening, in which pleasant occupation he was a great enthusiast and most successful disciple, distributing the results of his labours amongst his friends with evident satisfaction. He was a diligent member of the rural Municipal Council of Cudgegong, to which he was elected in 1863, and in that year, and again in 1869, he was elected mayor of the borough. The mining interests of the district owe much to the deceased gentleman, who was always ready with a liberal hand in assisting to develope its resources. In fact, in all matters connected with the material welfare of the community in which his lot was cast, as well as the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged, and to which he gave a munificent support, he fulfilled the duties of a Christian gentleman, and a good citizen; and his loss will long be felt in the district of Mudgee. The subject of this obituary notice commenced business in this town soon after the gold discovery, and, by enterprise and careful attention, amassed a handsome competency. He leaves a widow and three children; a son (who was in Sydney when his father died) and two daughters, both married.

The Surprise of Te Kooti.—By way of Newcastle we have copies of the *Wellington Independent*, containing an account of the attack on Te Kooti's camp, mentioned in our telegram in yesterday's *Herald*:—On the 15th ultimo fires were seen on the Waipana River, a branch of the Ruakituri. The tracks of Te Kooti's party were found, and shortly afterwards a woman was taken prisoner, who gave information that Te Kooti was camped close by. Arrangements were made to surprise the camp, which was accordingly rushed. Four men were killed and eighteen stand of arms with everything else in the camp fell into our hands. Te Kooti and most of the men escaped by swimming a river which bounded the camp. The force under Captain Preece and Mair were at the time the attack on Te Kooti's camp was made, destitute of supplies, and had after his escape to return for provisions. They were ready when the messenger left camp to start again in pursuit. Major Ropata had not been communicated with since his force went into the bush."

Prince of Wales Opera House.—Ferrari's sparkling opera buffo "Pipele," was reproduced last night, at the above theatre to a crowded house, and was enthusiastically received. If it were not for a trifling malconstruction of the plot in the first two acts, and a redundancy of dialogue which tends to make the performance rather heavy, there would be no fault whatever to be found with the opera, either musically or dramatically. The style of the music is essentially French, and at times reminds one greatly of Offenbach. It is excellently rendered by the present company, whose acting is admirable throughout. There are so many pretty airs in the opera, that when the music is better known it is certain to be exceedingly popular. Signora Coy, as Rigoletta, was in excellent voice, and sang the little love song, "Deserta e sola," at the commencement of the first act, charmingly. She was also encored in the bolero at the end of the third act, which is the best in the whole opera. Signora Cortesi, as the shrewish spouse, of Pipele was exceedingly effective, and as a buffo artist has had no superior in this colony. Signor Grandi, as usual, created a perfect *furore* by his wonderful delineation of the good-natured old porter, whose amorous instincts are so amusingly developed under the influence of champagne; and when we say that Signor Dondi was excellent as Jacopo, and his admirable acting with Signora Coy in the assignation scene at the bal masque, was heartily enjoyed by the audience, we, perhaps, have said enough to show that the opera was a complete success, and might be repeated several times during the season with advantage to the public. The other characters were also sustained by Signor Tournerie, who acted capitally, and Signor Zenoni; and the orchestra being less boisterous than usual, the concerted music was heard with more pleasure than on previous occasions. As a hint to the stage manager we might point out that the dramatic unities are not very well sustained. A gentleman in the morning costume of 1871 arrested by gens-d'armes in the uniform of the army of Charles XII., is rather an anomaly, and the chorus who represent a number of artists in the first act need not appear as felons in the second without making some alteration in their dress. To-night, Gounod's grand opera, Faust, is to be produced with a particularly strong cast.

Concert in Temperance Hall.—Last evening there was tendered, in the Temperance Hall, a complimentary concert to Mr. Henry Wood (who had lately met with a severe accident), which was attended by no less than five hundred persons. It was under the patronage of Colonel Richardson and the officers of the Volunteer Force and the Royal Foresters. In the absence of Mr. Sutherland, M.L.A., who was kept away by indisposition, Mr. Charles Belford was called to the chair. The entertainment, irrespective of the attendance, was a highly successful one. The Volunteer Brigade Band, under the direction of Mr. Callen, played several selections of music throughout the evening. The following ladies and gentlemen had volunteered their services for the evening:—Miss Wiseman, Miss Read, and Messrs. Medcalf, F. Sewell, W. Thompson, Chandler, Inglis, Broom, Robertson, and Smith. Mr. T. W. Craven acted as accompanist.

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FIJI.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

III.

HAVING described the "launching" of the new Constitution, I will, before going into other details as to personages by whom, and circumstances by which, Fijian politics will be governed or affected, revert to Levuka.

The aspect of the place as it is approached from the sea is very beautiful. A photographic view of it which I have seen at a shop in Hunter-street, a little above the *Herald* Office, gives as accurate an idea of the general appearance of the town as can be conveyed in this way. But this, after all, is very (and unavoidably) imperfect. The rich colouring which constitutes the principal charm of the scene is wanting. The whole island of Ovalau is encircled by a coral reef, on which the waves of the mighty Pacific are broken into glittering spray. There are several openings through this reef, that by which vessels enter near Levuka, being large enough for the largest sized craft. The space between the reef and the shore is of varying width, but is everywhere round this island of ample extent. The water within it is generally almost as smooth as a canal, and although roughened a little in bad weather, or near a passage through the reef, is safely navigable by the smallest craft, except during such heavy gales as, if they were to visit Port Jackson, would churn up its waters to a dangerous height. The town has been built on a piece of flat land between high water mark and the hills. Neither the extent of this flat nor of the town itself (as seen from a ship's deck) can be very well judged of. But the place has a business-like look, and the tropical scenery by which it is surrounded gives it—to eyes long accustomed only to the Australian bush—a peculiar charm. Graceful cocoanut palms are plentifully scattered through the town, with here and there a bread fruit tree, by way of variety. Behind the town is a range of lofty hills, some sloping gradually and others rising more abruptly. Those in the extreme background are surmounted by scarcely accessible pinnacles which are often cloud-capped. On the slopes and in the gorges of these hills other groves of cocoanut and bread fruit trees are seen. On the lower hills immediately behind the town are a number of pretty cottages of various sizes—some of considerable extent. At one end of the town a church spire rises into view; other places of worship in different situations can be easily distinguished from the anchorage, and many hotels and business premises of considerable size are equally prominent.

The mail steamer is scarcely at anchor ere there are many shore boats alongside, and (what could scarcely be expected in such a place) there will be a real "jolly young waterman" ready to land a passenger and his traps at a very reasonable charge. The beach is fronted by a considerable space of very shallow water, but landing has been facilitated by the erection of three good jetties. Availing yourself of one of these, you are introduced to *terra firma* in the shape of a beach of the very roughest stones of all sizes, making about as uncomfortable a pathway as could well be imagined. Fronting this beach, and forming a kind of irregular street about a mile in length, stand a number of buildings of various shapes and sizes—generally of one story only, but sometimes of two, and nearly all built of wood with iron roofs. Some of these are dwelling-houses, but they are mostly hotels or stores. Behind this street there is a good deal of vacant space, over which many other buildings—mostly small—are scattered. Some of these have been built with a little regard to regularity, and present the appearance of newly-laid-out streets; but others seem as if thrown haphazard on to the ground which they occupy, and form all manner of angles. Some of these buildings are of reeds and thatch, in the native fashion, although shaped according to European tastes. These, however, are in the minority. The old Reading-room, now promoted to the rank of "Parliament House," has already been mentioned. The divisions of the town on either side of this are distinguished as North and South Levuka. North Levuka is the gayest of the two, although the business appears to be about equally divided. The largest hotels and the showiest commercial establishments are at the northern end of the town. Here, too, is the temporary residence of the King while at Levuka. It is a single-storied weatherboard cottage, with a small courtyard and a long verandah, on which one or two native guards, armed with rifle and sword, may always be seen. From a flagstaff in front floats the "Royal standard." It is white, with a red shield in the centre, on which is a white dove bearing the usual olive branch. Above this shield is a crown. The ensigns, which are displayed from various small vessels in the harbour, differ only from the standard in being of white and blue, equally divided, vertically; the white next the staff or halliards, and the central shield and crown across the dividing line.

We will not, at present, seek the presence of Royalty, but will continue our inspection of the town. Its most remarkable feature, perhaps, is the number of its hotels and public-houses—some of considerable dimensions, but many of them mere shanties, of three or four rooms. There are, I believe, over thirty of these places, although the total population of the town, including a fair average of visitors, does not exceed five hundred. But there are no license fees to pay—no police restrictions as to accommodation, &c., and all drinkables are imported free of duty. Any one who pleases can set up as a retailer of wine, beer, and spirits, and as these articles are sold at real hotel prices, a very small trade must yield a comparatively large profit. Very fair quarters can be had at several of the principal hotels, although sometimes at the risk of getting into strange company, and with no certainty of quiet neighbours. The usual charge for board and lodging is about six shillings per day, but there will be many little extras. There is, I believe, but one private lodging-house. A good establishment of this description on one of the hills would, I should think, be well patronised. A Levuka Club has recently been formed. The club-house is in South Levuka. The members are fine gentlemanly fellows, ever ready to extend hospitality to a well-introduced stranger; but the club-house itself is rather small, and affords but scant sleeping accommodation.

If Levuka is a little too well provided with places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, it has the more pleasing feature of being spiritually cared for in a better way. There are three churches resorted to—and I am happy to say well resorted to—by the white inhabitants, besides two or three chapels for the natives. The denominations to which these churches belong are the Anglican, the Wesleyan, and the Roman Catholic. The Anglican Church is a very neat wooden building, at the foot of a gentle slope. The Rev. Mr. Floyd, a zealous and accomplished divine of the Church of England, is the incumbent. The Wesleyan Church is a substantial structure of stone, with an iron roof, and stands at the foot of a hill not far from the beach. It is well furnished within and without, and very commodious. The Rev. Mr. Nettleton, who is at present at the head of the Wesleyan mission in Fiji, and as able and worthy a minister as ever stood in a pulpit, ordinarily officiates at this church, but is frequently assisted by a brother missionary. The Roman Catholic Church is a really handsome building of wood, with a metal-covered spire and a set of bells. Its altar and other internal fittings are very tasteful, and it stands in a most picturesque situation, surrounded by all kinds of tropical greenery, and with beautiful foliage-clad hills in the back-ground. The Rev. Father Brehery, a pious, earnest, and learned French priest, is the pastor. These churches are all in South Levuka, the Roman Catholic Church being the southernmost of the three. The Wesleyan Church has much the largest congregation. The Rev. Mr. Nettleton is very popular, and deservedly so. To the Wesleyan missionaries and their helpmates Fiji and the Fijians owe nearly all of moral and social progress that has been attained, and Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton have borne a distinguished part in this labour of love. I cannot presume to judge as to the religious character of the natives in general; but it seemed to me that there was more of sincerity among them than they ordinarily have credit for. In their social life they have certainly progressed wonderfully, and this is clearly attributable to the influence and example of the mission families, as much as to the teachings of the missionaries themselves. I may here remark that one of the most pleasing features of Levuka is the total absence of any of those sectarian dissensions which disturb the peace of some older and more important capitals. It is not that the Levukans, taking them as a whole, are less alive to the duties of religion, but that those who belong to different branches of the great Christian family have more charity towards each other. The best sermon I ever heard in my life—according to my poor notions of the kind of language which ought to flow from the lips of a Christian minister—a sermon in which this tolerant spirit was strongly and eloquently commended—was one preached by the Rev. Mr. Nettleton to a large and attentive Sunday evening's congregation.

Levuka has a theatre—a sufficiently commodious, although plain, iron-covered building—with a very fair stage. It does not appear, however, to be so much used as might have been expected. There was but one entertainment during my stay, and this was given by a travelling panoramist. The audience on that occasion displayed great good temper, although they were a little noisy. There is a dramatic club, but its members do not seem to play often. Artistes who call at Levuka *en route* from San Francisco to the Australian colonies, *or vice versâ*, may safely reckon upon "a good house" for the single night of their stay. Some of the hotels have rooms suited for concerts, but no amusements of this kind appear to be thought of. Billiards are more attractive. There are, I am told, several good tables, and many very good players. When the players get thirsty, as of course they often do, the means of slaking their thirst are always close at hand. North Levuka has also a "bowling alley"—I believe a good one. Considering that for the bulk of the white population here, the only gathering places in the evenings are the hotels, and the only amusements games of the kind already mentioned, varied by a little conversation and sundry "friendly glasses," it is not at all surprising that some of those who put up at the larger hotels should often have to complain of being kept awake by noisy companions, during several of the "small hours:" while it is astonishing that there is so very little real disorder.

But I have already said that there are the elements of a high toned society in and around Levuka. There are many houses to which those who are well introduced find ready access, and where all the social amenities and rational enjoyments of civilised life can be had to the full. The social life of what may be termed the "upper circle" of Levuka differs in no material respect from that of persons similarly situated in older countries; except, perhaps, that there is a more hearty and easy hospitality. The evenings I spent in the house of Mr. C—— have left very pleasurable memories. Nor are the more brilliant phases of social intercourse wanting. I had the honour of being present at an "evening party" (at Mr. M——'s), which was as gay and successful an affair as anything of a similar kind in the colonies could have been. The presence of beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies and of gentlemen in full evening costume, the choice "spread" on the supper table, and the general appearance of the place, rendered it difficult to believe that one was in the midst of what, at no very distant period, was truly "a cannibal island." This "upper circle" will be rapidly enlarged as many of those who are now bachelors become Benedicts. Female presidency only is wanting to magnetise and render socially attractive many another pretty villa.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE RESERVE.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF LAND.

A CONFERENCE was held yesterday, at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, in reference to the division of certain lands set apart for affiliated colleges. There were present from the University, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., M.L.C. (Chancellor), the Rev. Canon Allwood (Vice-Chancellor), Professor Pell, and Mr. Hugh Kennedy (Registrar). In the interest of the Presbyterian College there were the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. A. Thomson, the Rev. R. Cameron, and the Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C. The committee acting for the subscribers to the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund were represented by Mr. E. Knox, Mr. J. Grafton Ross, and Mr. A. Roberts. Wesleyan interests in the matter were represented by the Revs. T. Chapman, G. Hurst, and Mr. Wearne, M.L.A. These gentlemen were received, at noon, by the Hon. John Robertson and the Hon. and learned Solicitor-General (Mr. Windeyer).

Recent steps taken by the Presbyterians in reference to the site for St. Andrew's College are stated in the following precis of the papers relating to the subject:—

On the 23rd January, 1871, a deputation of the Council of St. Andrew's Presbyterian College had an interview with the Hon. Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the site to be set apart for that college within the University reserve. On the 30th January, the Rev. Dr. Lang, on behalf of a committee of the above-mentioned Council, addressed to the Colonial Secretary a letter, submitting copies of correspondence with the authorities of the University, and urging that the division of the land available for the Presbyterian and Wesleyan Colleges, as originally proposed by the Senate, should be set aside—(1), as unjust in giving to one body all the high and accessible ground lying along the Missenden Road, and to the other only the low and out-of-the-way portion; (2), as unauthorised, neither of the religious bodies concerned having, when the proposed division was agreed upon, qualified itself to apply for a site at all. He submitted that such an appropriation, as unwarranted at the time, was of no effect, and that the five years during which the power of allotting sites for colleges was vested in the Senate of the University had long since expired, and that the matter was now entirely in the hands of the Government. He urged a new appropriation of the land, which should give to each of the denominations concerned a suitable portion of the high ground for building purposes along the Missenden Road, the portion adjoining St. John's College being that preferred by the Presbyterian body. Dr. Lang was informed on the 21st ultimo that the Government were not then in a position to give a decisive answer on the subject.

In reply to an inquiry from the Colonial Secretary the Rev. H. H. Gaud, on behalf of the Wesleyan body, stated, under date the 20th ultimo, that arrangements were being made by that body to build as speedily as possible on the University Ground. Upon the foregoing precis the Hon. the Colonial Secretary had made a minute to the effect that he should like the opinion of the Senate of the University as to whether or not the proposed division of the land was desirable; and that the question of the ultimate disposal of the Wesleyan portion would not be dealt with other than on the supposition that the Wesleyans would go on with the college.

It seems that the Wesleyans were not in the first instance asked to attend this Conference, but that having heard of it they placed themselves in communication with the Colonial Secretary through Mr. Wearne, and thus received an invitation.

The following letter from the Registrar of the University to the Colonial Secretary, submits a plan of partition of the College lands:—

"University of Sydney,
"10th July, 1871.

"Sir,—The Senate have had under consideration the question of the partition of the land at the University originally set apart for a Wesleyan College, and have the honour to make the following recommendations to the Government:—

"1. They recommend that out of the block in question, being eighteen acres in all, seven acres, or thereabouts, with a frontage of 300 feet to the Missenden Road, should be sub-granted for the erection thereon of St. Andrew's College, provided that the promoters of that college are willing to accept the same in substitution for the land originally set apart for them.

"2. They further recommend that the residue of the land intended for the Wesleyans, eleven acres or thereabouts, should be set apart for a medical school and general hospital.

"3. In the event of their proposal being accepted by the Presbyterian body, the Senate recommend that the portion of land originally set apart for a college for that denomination should be reserved for other educational purposes, with the exception of four acres, or thereabouts, for the University cricket ground.

"4. In submitting these recommendations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Senate, to express their hope that should no objection be made to them by the Government, the necessary steps will be taken for the partition of the land in the manner proposed.

"I have, &c.,
"(Signed) HUGH KENNEDY,
"Registrar."

The Honorary Secretaries to the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund wrote on the 13th April last, respecting the appropriation of the land. They stated that they had reason to believe the Wesleyan body did not desire to avail themselves of the land under the existing Act, and representing the injurious results of delay to all parties.

On the 9th May the Registrar of the University stated that he had written to the Chairman of the Wesleyan body for definite information as to their intentions with regard to utilising the land. On the 9th June he forwarded a copy of the Chairman's reply, which the Senate of the University did not consider to indicate a sufficiently definite prospect of the erection of a Wesleyan College within the University to justify them in recommending that the land originally set apart for that purpose should be any longer withheld from other uses, in accordance with the objects for which the University was founded. The Senate were therefore prepared to consider the proposal made by the Presbyterian body for an alteration of their site, and declare their approval of the dedication of portions which will then remain unappropriated for a medical school within the University, and a general hospital in connection therewith.

The conference lasted about an hour. The various sections of gentlemen present put forward their views, and ultimately there seemed to be something like a prospect of agreement to a change in the partition asked for in the correspondence previously referred to. It was proposed that a piece of land next to St. John's College, and having a frontage of about 500 feet to the Missenden Road, should be given as a site for the hospital; that the next piece (being a corner one) should be for the Presbyterians, and the next (also about ten acres) should be for the Wesleyans, leaving to the University the piece asked for to be used as a cricket-ground.

This proposition, of course, will require more formal assent. The Hon. Colonial Secretary promised to write to the University on the subject. He also reminded the gentlemen present that whatever new arrangement might be agreed upon, legislation would be necessary to carry it into effect.

FORMATION OF A RIFLE CORPS, NEWTOWN.

A MEETING was held in the Town-hall, Newtown, last evening, with the view of taking the initiatory proceedings for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Company in Newtown. About eighty persons were present.

Mr. S. C. BROWN, M.L.A., who occupied the chair, said he believed they were all aware that the object of the meeting was to endeavour to form a Volunteer Rifle company. Nearly every suburb of Sydney had its rifle corps; and he thought an important suburb like Newtown should not be without one. A company had been formed here some years ago, which, as far as his knowledge of such matters enabled him to judge, was one of the most efficient of the Volunteer force. (Applause.) That for some reason or other was disbanded, several years ago. Various attempts had been made to form another since, but they had not succeeded. And now it was that numbers of young men in the suburb think that an attempt should be made again. He read a letter from Mr. C. Rolleston, stating that he was prevented from attending the meeting by an engagement elsewhere, expressing his hearty concurrence with its object, and promising every assistance in his power. (Applause.)

Mr. STEPHEN moved the first resolution,—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a Volunteer Rifle Company be formed in Newtown." The fact of the attendance of those present seemed to imply that they were of the opinion that Newtown should not be the only suburb unrepresented in the Volunteer force. (Cheers.) He therefore thought it would not require very much argument to impress upon them the necessity of forming a corps to aid in the defence of the country. He imagined from their appearance that the majority of those present were in their native land, and he was sure that Australians would not be found wanting in willingness, when the occasion arose, to strike a blow in defence of their homes. Others, who were colonists by choice or the force of circumstances, would be equally ready when wanted to shoulder a musket. The belonging to a Volunteer force had several great advantages. He considered that there were greater benefits to be derived from connection with the force than a grant of land worth from £70 to £80, given after a term of service, and which might prove an incentive to some. He considered that a man was benefited by mixing with his fellows, as he would by joining a volunteer company; and the discipline acquired in drill would be very efficacious in promoting the well-being of all, especially of young men. Physically a man was benefited by the exercises he would have to pass through; his carriage and personal appearance would be improved, particularly in the case of those whose occupations tended to contract the chest, and make them round shouldered. It seemed strange that one hundred men had not before this present been obtained for a rifle company in a suburb containing such a large population as Newtown. He was afraid that the experience of the first company had left an unfavourable impression; and he believed that that arose from the fact that the officers had not been popular. He trusted that, should a new company be formed, officers well qualified for their duties would be elected,—men who would do their best for the interests of the whole company,—who would be strict in discipline, and yet not martinets. In forming the company they would have the opportunity of starting with an entirely new staff. He urged that none should hold themselves aloof, as had been the case in previous attempts to form a company, until it was seen who was going to join and who the officers might be; but that it was advisable that all intending to join should give in their names at once, and then from a large list the selection of the best men could be made by all. If there were those who intended waiting to see who should join, the probability was that they would not get a company at all. It seemed to be almost a slur upon the people of Newtown that they had allowed so long a time to elapse without forming a new company. He believed that those who had the leisure to become Volunteers would not find the drill and other exercises an irksome duty—it would prove a pleasure that would grow upon them. Professional men might not be able to undertake the duties of active members, but he was sure that the new corps would have the support otherwise of this class, and that they would have its interests at heart as much as any.

Mr. A. FALLACK seconded the resolution. He had joined the old Newtown company in 1860, and remained a member until it was disbanded. He believed that in an important place like Newtown, with its large population, its Town-hall, its free library, its temperance hall, and its surroundings, they ought not to be without a Volunteer Corps. He was sure that they had the men; and if they went into the matter heart and soul they would succeed. Some of the leading marksmen in the colony had belonged to the former company. He felt sure that in the course of six months the new corps would muster 100 men.

The resolution was agreed to.

Dr. TUCKER moved the second resolution,—"That the following gentlemen form themselves into a committee for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution—viz., Messrs. R. Henderson, G. A. Tucker, Stephen Crane, junior, W. M'Kern, Abbott, and Thompson, with power to add to their number."

Mr. R. HENDERSON seconded the resolution. He had been a member of the old company, which was regarded as the finest company of the force. It had been broken up by the officers showing favouritism in the selection of men to represent the company at rifle matches, and overlooking the claims of old, efficient, and hard-working members. He believed that the gentleman who would be chosen at the head of the new company would serve all alike, and he trusted that he would be strict in discipline.

The resolution was agreed to.

Captain NEWSHAM moved the third resolution,—"That those gentlemen desirous of joining the company sign a document to that effect after the close of the meeting." He urged that there should be no hesitation in their present movement. The great thing would be to elect good officers, and keep out party feeling. If they united in this spirit, gave a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, they would carry everything before them; and they would no doubt have as strong a company as any in the force by Queen's birthday.

Mr. THOMPSON seconded the resolution, contending that it was discreditable for a populous place like Newtown to be behind small country townships in so important a matter.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. J. ABBOTT moved the next resolution,—"That a deputation, consisting of S. C. Brown, M.L.A., Christopher Rolleston, and G. A. Tucker, Esqs., be appointed to wait upon and present the petition to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. HARRISON, and agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried by acclamation on the motion of Mr. CRANE.

Mr. BROWN acknowledged the compliment. Though they had a quasi-army now formed in the colony, it was too small to render effectual service. This colony must look to its Volunteers for defence. Though he would not personally have the time to become an active member of the company, he would be always ready with his subscription and to use his interest in its behalf.

Thirty-one persons signed their names as willing to join the new corps; and the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the above institution was held last evening in the reading-room, for the purpose of considering rules as revised by the committee. There were about one hundred gentlemen present. The chair was occupied by Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, president of the institution. The chairman being then suffering from a severe cold, Mr. W. C. Windeyer, M.L.A., agreed to read the rules seriatim to the meeting.

The preliminary rules comprised in section 1, alluding to the title of the society, its objects, and the means by which these objects might be attained and promoted, as well as to the investment of the property connected with the School of Arts, were carried without discussion. The third rule in the first section headed, Means, appears to have sustained considerable amplification at the hands of the committee. It now reads as follows:—"3. These objects shall be promoted by the maintenance of a library and a reading-room; the delivery of lectures; the formation of classes; the encouragement of societies for mutual improvement and intellectual recreation; the holding of industrial and fine arts exhibitions; and by such other means as the committee of management may from time to time deem advisable."

In section 2, relating to members, there was no discussion as to rules 1 and 2, referring to members and their admission, and they were carried as read.

The third rule referring to subscriptions was next brought under discussion. The rule as revised proposed that life members should pay £8; that for a year's subscription, members should pay £1; for a half-year, 10s.; and for a quarter's subscription, 5s.

Mr. MACPHERSON thought that for the trouble of renewing the membership of those who only subscribed at a time for the half-year and quarter, they should respectively be charged 11s. and 6s. He should move that such a charge against such members he had alluded to for subscriptions should be made from and after the 1st of January, 1872. He did not desire to see any alteration in the charges for yearly and life members.

Mr. F. DE LISSA was not sure that those who sought to be life members of the institution would just as well be able to pay £10 as £8. He should move that the larger sum should be charged for the privilege of life membership.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON and other gentlemen spoke in favour of the retention of the £8 as submitted in the revised rule.

Mr. WINDEYER said that there had been another motion that the £8 should be reduced by £3, so as to make the fee for life membership £5.

After the several resolutions had been put to the meeting, it was seen that the rule as submitted had been carried in its entirety.

The succeeding rules, as far as No. 6, in section 2 were carried without discussion. Revised rule 6, as submitted, enacted,—"That any person who has rendered valuable services to the institution, or who is eminent for his attainments in literature, science, or art, may upon the recommendation of the committee, be elected as an honorary member by any general meeting of the members, and shall on election be entitled to receive a diploma to that effect."

Mr. G. H. REID thought that should this rule be carried as submitted, the members would be unable to honour any gentleman whom they might think deserving without the assistance of the committee, and that by its means the committee would have the power to elect one to the dignity of an honorary member whose election might not be ratified by the concurrence of a majority of the members of the institution. He desired to move that the words, "upon the recommendation of the committee," be omitted.

This motion was seconded by Mr. D. H. PEGUS.

Mr. THOMPSON thought that the rule, as submitted, would act as a safety valve. The members, in cases of popular excitement, were liable to be carried away by their feelings, so as to cause them to elect as honorary member a man whose election they might afterwards be apt to regret. If the members desired to recommend any one to the dignity, what was to hinder them from communicating their desire to the committee?

Mr. MACPHERSON and Mr. WINDEYER were in favour of retaining the words sought to be omitted.

Mr. Reid's amendment, on the question being put to the meeting, was found to be lost apparently by a small majority—21 to 18.

The next rule to which objection was taken was the 7th of the third section, which read as follows:—"In the event of any vacancy occurring during the year in the offices of president, vice-presidents, treasurer, or auditors, the same may be filled up by the committee, from amongst their number, until the next annual meeting. Other vacancies in the committee shall be filled up by them from the scrutineers' report, in the order of majority of votes recorded."

Mr. SMITH moved the omission of the words "from amongst their number," giving as his reason that many eligible persons for either the office of president, vice-president, or treasurer might be found among the members.

His proposed alteration was duly seconded.

The rule was adopted as given above, Mr. Smith's amendment being lost.

The only alteration afterwards effected in the revised rules was the insertion in a rule referring to the contents of the annual report, on the motion of Mr. Dowling, of a fifth paragraph, to the effect that the report should include a statistical account, giving the average number of pupils attending each class.

A member of the institution said that he wished to be informed by what right some members of the institution were allowed parcels of periodicals not allowed to other members.

Another member replied that this was done in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, which determined that yearly members should, in addition to the usual work taken out by them from the library, have the privilege of also taking a magazine.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, "That the rules, as passed, be the rules of the society."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. G. H. REID moved, "That a vote of thanks be recorded to the committee for the excellent manner in which they have prepared the rules, and at all times conducted the affairs of the institution."

The motion was seconded by Mr. PEGUS, and carried.

Mr. TORNING said that, not having been present earlier in the evening, he had not had an opportunity of proposing an alteration which he considered to be a very material one. The lady members of this institution were entitled to all the privileges of male members, and yet there was nothing in the rules to let them know that such was the case. He believed that many lady members were ignorant of this. If it were made known to them, he expected before long that they would find them taking advantage of some of the numerous classes connected with the School of Arts.

Mr. MACPHERSON complained of having in several instances been annoyed to find that from several of the reviews and magazines in the reading-room there had been abstracted outside covers and sheets, containing circulars and advertisements, a knowledge of which were of not a little importance in this colony.

Some of the members of committee intimated that every precaution was taken against the commission of any such irregularities as those complained of by Mr. Macpherson.

A cordial vote of thanks to the President brought the meeting to a close.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting took place on Wednesday evening. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Dick), and Aldermen Crew, Gosper, Walker, Primrose, Beard, Johnson, and M'Quade. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. In answer to a question, the Mayor read the bond entered into with the Council Clerk and his surety (Mr. John Dunstan) in £200. Also, the draft articles of agreement between the Council and the clerk, both of which were approved of. The latter gave the Council the power of dismissal, without being liable to any action at law for so doing. Alderman M'Quade moved,—"That the Mayor be instructed to purchase an iron safe for the safe custody of all papers and documents belonging to the Council." The motion was carried. The Mayor read a letter from the office of the Colonial Secretary, returning the by-laws, and informing the Council that, in consequence of the inconvenience to which the Government were put by the absence of all conformity in the by-laws of different municipalities, and the necessity for a critical examination of them before they could be received for confirmation and assent given to any by-laws; it had been decided that the same should be accompanied by the certificate of a barrister (at the cost of the municipality) to the effect that they are consistent with the Municipalities Act of 1867, and not repugnant to any other Act or law in force in the colony. He also read a letter from the Clerk of Petty Sessions, calling the attention of the Council to the fact that the pound-keeper was now an officer of the Council. Alderman Walker proposed,—"That the Mayor have the by-laws examined for the purpose of obtaining a barrister's certificate to the same, &c., as required by the Government, without delay." Carried. Alderman Primrose proposed,—"That the Council Clerk communicate with the pound-keeper, intimating that he was now an officer of the Council." Carried. The following accounts were referred to the Finance Committee:—A. Dalton, for cleaning and lighting chambers, £1 7s.; J. T. Smith, for services rendered as acting Council Clerk for three months, £10. Alderman Crew brought up reports from the Works Committee, in accordance with resolutions passed at a previous meeting, first, recommending that sections be taken and levels laid down in all streets for repair. That such streets be dealt with in the following manner, and at a cost not exceeding the amount set down for each street, namely:—Making footpaths to George-street on the south side, commencing at the interjunction of Bridge-street to the west side of Forbes-street, and on north side of same street commencing at the interjunction of Tebbutt-street to Thompson's-square, £55; making footpaths and forming carriage-way to Macquarie-street, £75; making footpaths to Bridge-street, £10. In all other streets the carriage ways only to be formed. Court-street, from Bridge-street to Palmer-street, £15; Kable-street, £10; Baker-street, £10; Fitzgerald-street, £10; Little New-street, £4; New-street, £6; Suffolk-street, £6; Catherine-street, £10; Christie-street, £6; Dight-street, £8; Forbes-street, £6; Tebbutt-street, £6; Church-street, £10; the Terrace, fom Tebbutt-street to New-street, £15—That alignment posts be fixed at the corners at a cost, when painted and finished, not exceeding £20. In all, £275.—That the above-named works be contracted for by tender. Secondly, that in reply to a letter from Mr. Ralph Richardson, of Parramatta, the Council clerk should be instructed to communicate with Mr. Richardson, to ascertain his terms for giving sections and superintending formation of streets; also, that the Mayor write to Mr. Handcock, surveyor, asking what his charge would be to give the sections and levels for the whole of the streets, or part of them. The reports were received. Notice of motion: "1. That the treasurer be supplied with all books necessary for the performance of his duties." Carried. "2. That the reports from Works Committee be adopted." Carried. The Council then rose.

September 13.

MYALL RIVER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Thursday, the 17th ultimo, the Myall racecourse and cricket ground, which had been prepared by Mr. W. Robinson, of the Myall Hotel and Stores, were opened to the public. Sport was proceeded with during the day, and closed with a supper, at which about 160 persons were present. Toasts were proposed and duly responded to, and after the cloths were removed, music and dancing continued till morning.

ACCIDENT ON THE CRAWFORD.—A serious accident occurred to a young boy, about seven years of age, son of Mr. Gilkerain. It appears that the poor boy was out cutting wood, and whilst falling a sappling with a tomahawk, the butt end of the tree butted or slipped back from the stump, and caught the boy on the right leg, tearing away the flesh from the bone from the knee downwards in a most frightful manner. Trooper Cleary, from Milladelah, was passing shortly afterwards and rendered what temporary assistance the urgent necessity of the circumstance demanded, and also recommended the parents to send to Stroud for Dr. Ashley, which was promptly attended to. A subscription list was opened, when Messrs. Cleary and Robinson very soon collected a sum of money to partly defray the expenses of medical advice and attendance. The young sufferer had his leg amputated below the knee, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

On Monday morning, September 4, at about 11 o'clock, Mr. W. Robinson, of the Myall Hotel, killed a large black snake, measuring 6 feet 3 inches, on the main road, opposite the schoolhouse at Milladelah. The children were all at school at the time. It is the first that has made its appearance here this season.

THE TRAINING-SHIP VERNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I am told that the boys from the above mentioned vessel have been removed to Cockatoo. If such be the case then I humbly submit that a most grievous error has been committed. These lads are, many of them, turning out very well, and promise to become steady seamen, and, as such, useful members of society. Surely it is a pity to send them to Cockatoo to finish their education for a sea life; for, in the first place, they cannot so readily be taught their duties on shore as afloat, nor are the associations connected with that wretched place likely to strengthen the self-respect of these poor lads. They will also find, to their cost, that when their time of probation is up, and they join a man-of-war or merchant ship, their *hailing from Cockatoo* will be a reproach to them among their shipmates. This may seem a trifling matter to a landsman, but to those who know anything of the manners and customs of our seamen it appears in a very different light. Now all this could be avoided by keeping the boys on board the Vernon until some larger and more appropriate craft could be obtained for a training-ship. I see by a late English paper that our Home Government are about disposing of several of those noble ships of the line—such as the Queen, Orlando, Shannon, &c., at almost nominal prices (say about £3 per ton), inclusive of machinery, copper gear, &c. The Queen is a three-decker of 3250 tons burthen, the Orlando 3740 tons, and the Shannon rather less, I believe. Now any one of these would make a most desirable training-ship for our colonial boys; and the cost of purchase and bringing her out would not be much, as her outward freight and sale of machinery, spare gear, &c., would go far to pay her first cost. Only think what an ornament such a craft would be to our beautiful harbour. Why the very sight of such a memento of Old England's glory would do more to conserve the loyalty of Young Australia than all the speeches likely to be delivered in Macquarie-street for years to come. If not required as a training-ship, then as a floating hospital such a vessel as the Queen would be invaluable.

In conclusion, I have only to remark that these three-deckers were built of the very best seasoned oak and teak, and, if kept well painted, would last the colony a century and more.

Your obedient servant,

QUID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—You would much oblige myself and many others if you would inform us through the medium of your paper—When the Government Savings' Bank Act, published in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* No. 85 of 12th April, 1871 (but by-the-bye, by misprint of clause 16 styled 1870), will be put into operation, or whether it is perhaps put already into effect, without the public having been made aware of it?

Inquiring of several postmasters they seem not to be aware of any such Act, but now is the time when a deal of good would result from it, the wool shearers having now soon to receive their cheques, and much money would flow into the Post-office Savings' Bank, with for want of such will go to the publicans.

Passing the boundary of Queensland the first post-office there, Currawillinghi, presents such a savings' bank, and to my own knowledge many deposits are made there, to amount of £30, £40, and £50, but in this colony no such opportunity is offered. It would also greatly facilitate the working of the Act if postmasters would be allowed to take cheques for the money to be deposited, because to tender notes or gold is in this quarter almost an impossibility.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. M.

Barwin River, September 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Though I read the contents of your valuable paper pretty freely, I have never yet seen (officially or otherwise) anything with reference to defaced coin.

I had occasion to travel by train the other day. While I was waiting to get my ticket, I saw an official refuse a defaced threepenny piece because it was defaced on one side. I wish to know have railway officials or any other Government officers power to do so.

It occurs to me that if these coin are at a discount, the public ought to be made aware that if they receive defaced coin for change, they will probably suffer loss. Will you kindly oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Newcastle, September 9th.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

VICTORIA.—A meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, September 13th. Present—Aldermen Molineaux, Carr, Hilton, Schroder, Mackaness, Moore, Stevens, and Crews. In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Crews was voted to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: A letter was read from the Department of Harbours and Rivers, promising that the Government dredge would be dispatched immediately to remove the silt from the boat harbour at Blue's Point; from the Council Clerk of the borough of St. Leonards, to ascertain if the aldermen were disposed to contribute towards the improvement of the Government reserve for public recreation, and from Mr. William Wallace, for permission to quarry stone in Miller-street. Moved by Alderman Hilton, and seconded by Alderman Molineaux,—"That the letter from the borough of St. Leonards be acknowledged, and brought up again at next meeting." Carried. Moved by Alderman Moore, and seconded by Alderman Schroder,—"That permission be given to Mr. Wallace to quarry stone in front of Mr. Cannon's property, for the foundation of two houses." The Finance Committee brought up a report recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £41 5s. 5d., and an advance of £12, to pay wages for present week, which was adopted upon the motion of Alderman Mackaness, seconded by Alderman Hilton. The Improvement Committee brought up a report, recommending that a sum of £20 be voted for the purpose of building a retaining wall at Blue's Point; that a sum of £1 5s. be voted, to complete the repairs in Carr-street; and that £1 be voted, to provide a lamp and ladder at Blue's Point; which, upon the motion of Alderman Mackaness, and seconded by Alderman Hilton, was adopted. The Committee for General Purposes brought up the following report:—"Your Committee have observed in a report of the proceedings of the Borough of North Willoughby, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on Monday, September 11th, that trustees were appointed for the cemetery at Gore's Hill, excluding this borough from any participation in the trust, and they recommend that the Council clerk be instructed to write to the Lands Department for an explanation;" which, upon the motion of Alderman Mackaness, seconded by Alderman Hilton, was adopted. Moved by Alderman Mackaness, and seconded by Alderman Schroder,—"That finger posts with the names of the principal streets be erected." This motion was put to the meeting and lost by a show of hands. Moved by Alderman Mackaness, and seconded by Alderman Schroder,—"That tenders be called for quarrying, kerbing, and guttering in Blue's Point Road, near the Presbyterian Church, the spot to be determined by a committee." Carried. Moved by Alderman Carr, and seconded by Alderman Schroder,—"That a rough fence be erected at the lower end of Susannah-street, to prevent accidents, at a cost not exceeding £4." Carried. The Council then rose.—WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Council Clerk.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 5th instant. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Henderson, Conley, Hobbs, Bedford, and Galvin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, informing the Council that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the contract entered into by the Newtown and Marrickville Councils respecting the payment of their respective portions of compensation to widen the Enmore Road between Francis and Juliet streets. 2. From the Treasury, stating that the Government endowment for the last half-year has been placed to the credit of the Council in the Joint Stock Bank. 3. From Mr. J. H. Smith, asking the Council to take immediate steps to remove the obstruction across Station-street, caused by the Government closing the gates against vehicle traffic. Moved by Alderman Hobbs, seconded by Alderman Henderson,—"That the Mayor obtain legal advice as to whether the Government have the power to stop vehicle traffic between North and South Station-street." Carried. The Finance Committee report, showing accounts paid since the 1st August amounting to £238 0s. 5d., and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £10 7s., was read, and adopted on the motion of Aldermen Henderson and Hobbs.—ROBERT N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

ST. LEONARDS.—A meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chambers, on the 1st instant. Present—The Mayor and full Council. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Sundry reports were laid upon the table, and, on the motion of the Mayor, received. It was then proposed and resolved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending that sundry accounts, amounting to £83 17s. 8d., be paid, be adopted.—That in accordance with the recommendation of the Improvement Committee in their report, dated 4th August, the sum of £25 be voted for making a road-way towards the Willoughby Waterfalls.—That the sum (not exceeding £5) be voted for placing handrails in Berry-street, Albert Ward.—That this Council vote for the purpose of improving the public reserve three times the amount of subscriptions received for such purpose, provided that their contributions do not exceed the sum of forty pounds sterling.—That such expenditure be charged to the general funds of the municipality; and also that the other Municipal Councils of the North Shore be written to, to ascertain if they will also contribute towards that object.—That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, his Worship the Mayor be appointed to act on behalf of this Council in the matter of the expenditure of certain moneys granted by the Government, for fencing in the general cemetery at Gore's Hill." The Council then rose.—GEORGE PILE, jun., Council Clerk.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Some panoramic views of the mail route across the Pacific Ocean and the continent of America were exhibited at the Victoria Theatre last evening. A view of Sydney, also of the steamship Nevada, and some scenes of the late Franco-Prussian War, were amongst the pictures shown. Mr. T. Margetts, as "lecturer and gentleman comique," explains what the various scenes are intended to represent; he also favours the audience with a number of comic songs in the course of the entertainment.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	791	6	0
Wine (still)	60	0	5
—— (sparkling)	27	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	3	15	0
—— (in bottle) ...	0	5	0
Tobacco and snuff	137	5	6
—— (unmanufactured)	39	7	0
Tea	20	0	0
Coffee and chicory	38	0	0
Sugar (unrefined)	450	0	0
Molasses	1	18	3
Opium	38	13	0
Ad valorem duty	23	15	5
Specific duty	115	5	7
Pilotage	24	19	6
Harbour dues	1	15	0
Total	£1753	10	10

In the present dull state of the market, it is impossible to give quotations upon any commodity. Advices from Adelaide seem to point to a gradual decline in the price of wheat, and transactions are likely to be limited until the market assumes a more satisfactory tone. At the auction sale by Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co. of choice teas, &c., no disposition to operate was manifested, and the business transacted was almost nominal.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin report the followiug sale of wool and sheepskins:—Wool: Washed, 5 bales at 13d. to 13½d.; greasy, 8 bales at 7½d. to 10½d.; belly wool, 6 bales at 10¾d.; pieces, 10 bales at 11¼d.; locks, 9 bales at 9½d. Sheepskins: 50 bales at 5½d. to 7¼d., and 2 skins 5s. 6d. each.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICE CURRENT.
SEPTEMBER 14.

SHARES.	Quotations.	Business done.
BANKS.		
Australian Joint Stock	9 to 9½	9½
City	7½ to 7¾	7¾
Commercial	57 to 57½	......
New South Wales	37 to 37½	......
New Zealand	15½ to 15¾	......
Union	48	......
STEAM.		
Australasian	13¾ to 14	14
Clarence and Richmond	4	......
Ditto, preferential (10 per cent.) ...	...	......
Hunter River	9¾ to 10	......
Illawarra	3¾ to 3½	......
INSURANCE.		
General	42/ to 45/	......
N. S. W. Marine	35/ to 37/6	......
Pacific	30/	30/
Sydney Fire	2½ to 3	......
Sydney Marine	10/	......
United	9/ to 10/	9/3, 9/6
MINING.		
Bulli Coal	12	......
Ditto, preferential (12½ per cent.)	14	......
Wallsend Coal	3½	......
Waratah Coal	6½	......
Peak Downs Copper	56/ to 57/6	54/, 55/, 57/6
Tookey, N. Z.	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Gas-light	13 to 13½	......
DEBENTURES.		
New South Wales	101	
Queensland (6 per cent.)	106	......
Ditto, Treasury Bills (Dec. 1873) ...	...	......
New Zealand, ditto	102	......
City of Sydney	101½ to 2	......

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Harness, Vehicles, and Saddlery; at 12, Traveller's Buggy.
BROWN AND JONES.—At their Bazaar, at 10.30, Saddlery, Vehicles, Horses, Harness, &c.
G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11.30, Fat Sheep and Lambs.
G. F. WANT.—At the Pastoral Exchange, at 12, Sheepskins, Tallow, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, at their Mart, Calves, Pigs, Lambs, Poultry &c.; at 1, Farm and Dairy Produce.
S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.
W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.
GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 12, at the Dog and Duck Yard, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, &c.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Central Australian Yards, at 12, Live Stock, Farm and Dairy Produce.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
H. MOON.—At 21, Arundel-terrace, opposite the University, at 11, Furniture, Opera Glass, and Sundries.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10, Stock-in-trade of a Tailor; at 11, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.
W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Gilmore's Stores, Pipes, Soap, Twine, Wines, Spirits, Stout, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Parbury's Bond, at 11, Tobacco.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Schooner John Bullock, and Cargo of Richmond River Pine.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Ironmongery, Groceries, Pickles, Furniture, Timber, &c.
IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2, Leather; at 2.15, Tallow.
MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Skins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Moss Beef, Tongues, Oil, &c.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Dray, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Live Stock, Poultry, Spring-cart, Harness, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce; at 4, Fruit, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 11, Cows; at 12, Live Stock, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Clothing, Furniture, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
GORDON, CHRISTIE, AND CO.—At St. Peter's-terrace, Bourke-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

MR. TROLLOPE.—Mr. A. Trollope, the well-known author (says the Warwick *Examiner* of Saturday), paid a visit to this district on Wednesday and Thursday last. He travelled from Ipswich on horseback, and crossed the Main Range by the road over Cunningham's Gap. He expressed himself delighted at the magnificent view he had of the Main Range, and the grandeur of the scenery in that locality. After staying a night at Mr. Wienholt's, of Maryvale, he came on to Warwick, and on Thursday afternoon last he paid a visit to Canning Downs Station. He left by train yesterday morning for Cambooya, and will stay a few days at Eton Vale. We believe Mr. Trollope intends visiting several of the stations on the Downs before leaving the colony. Should he, however, write a work on Queensland, we doubt that the rich pasture lands of the Downs will not appear in so favourable a character as might have been the case if the long drought had not made them appear almost like a barren waste, in comparison to the otherwise park-like appearance they generally present at this time of the year.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, vicar of St. Alban's, has issued his annual address to his congregation. In it he explains his position, and expresses regret for having consented to plead before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He also expresses a hope for the separation of Church and State, and in explaining his views says:—"An Act of Parliament can withdraw from the Church purely temporal privileges, which only Parliament can grant; but not even it can set our consciences free from spiritual obligations to adhere absolutely to the Prayer-book. Much less can a court of justice, by misinterpreting the words of the Church's law, set us free from our duty of obedience at all, cost to the Church, and not the State. The State may make it penal for us to do what God by His Church tells us to do. If it does so we must obey God and accept the penalty, whatever it be—so much the better for us so much the worse for the State and statesmen." As to the jurisdiction of the bishops he is equally explicit. He is bound to obey the bishop when the latter is in harmony with the canons of the Church, but not when he is against these or when he requires him to obey a Court like the Privy Council. "You will therefore," he adds, not be surprised at my telling you that we, your clergy, do not mean to obey, and if God gives us grace to do so, will meet any punishment rather than obey." The spirit of resistance to all authority is clearly abroad in the diocese of London; and Dr. Jackson must have anything but a pleasant time of it, what between Canons Liddon and Gregory, and Mr. Mackonochie, and a number of others, who, according to all accounts, are walking in their footsteps. In other dioceses also the same principle is at work; and it is proposed to get up a supplementary remonstrance, to be signed by a few thousand more clergymen, in order that the Archbishops and Bishops may be thoroughly overawed. The melancholy part of the business is that pure unadulterated Romanism is fast spreading, and that paragraphs are beginning to appear in different quarters to the effect that prayer for the dead now forms part of the services in some of the more advanced Ritualist churches. The following from a Wiltshire paper will suffice as a sample:—"At St. John's Church, Frome, on Sunday, prayers were said for the repose of the souls of Mgr. Darboy, the priests and religious women, and the faithful laity massacred in Paris, and 'also for the repose of the soul of John Sheppard, late lodging-house keeper, of Broad-street, in this town.'"—*Christian World*.

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THE SUGAR CANE AND ITS VARIETIES.

(*From the British Trade Journal.*)

SUGAR is produced from three principal sources:—1st, the sugar-cane, which at the present time yields probably more than 2,000,000 tons annually; 2nd, the beet-root, from which about 900,000 tons will probably be made this season; and 3rd, the palm, which produces about 140,000 tons annually. Besides these three principal sources from which sugar is obtained, there are many minor ones, such as the sugar maple, and the sorgho cane; but the total quantity derived from these is, comparatively speaking, so small that they do not need special notice. The only plant which can in any sense be said to compete with the cane is the beet-root.

It may be advisable, in the first instance, to say a few words respecting the sugar-cane itself. This plant (the *Arundo saccharifera* of the botanist) is a member of the family of the grasses. Its proper home is within the tropics, nor can it be cultivated to advantage at any considerable distance on either side of them, since it is peculiarly sensitive to the influence of frost, the slightest approach of which causes an alteration in the chemical constitution of the juice, changing a portion of the crystallizable sugar present in it into uncrystallizable sugar, and thus rendering the processes of manufacture much more difficult, and the article produced of inferior quality.

Sugar appears first to have been manufactured from the cane either in India or in China. Both countries claim the honour of having been the original introducers of this article, and there is but little evidence to show which has the most right to it. It is certain, however, that it was by Indian merchants that sugar was first made known to Europeans. It was not at first known from what plant it was procured, but the cane was eventually transplanted to Palestine, where it became known to the Crusaders, who brought it with them to Cyprus. From this island it found its way to Sicily, where we learn that a considerable quantity of sugar was manufactured in the twelfth century. It still continued to spread westward, first to the south of Spain, and then to Madeira and the Canaries. From these islands it was conveyed to Brazil and to the West Indies, where it appears to have been introduced in 1506.

It is doubtful whether the sugar cane is a native of the Western hemisphere. It is certain that its product, sugar, was unknown there until introduced by the Spaniards, and also that the Spaniards themselves brought the canes they needed to commence their plantations from Madeira, the Canaries, and Brazil. It is often argued that because the sugar cane will not produce fertile seed in the West Indies and America, that, therefore, it cannot have been a native of those regions, though they are now the chief centres of its cultivation. This argument, however, though plausible, is far from conclusive: for we find that the seeds of other plants, such as the banana, the bread-fruit, the lily, and the tulip become sterile, if the plants are propagated only from the roots. Now the universal system, wherever the cane is cultivated, has been to propagate it from cuttings, and it is possible that this practice may have resulted in depriving the plant of its power of bringing its seed to perfection. It seems very doubtful in fact whether at the present time the sugar cane produces fertile seeds in any part of the world.

There are many varieties of sugar cane, such as the Creole, the Bourbon, the Otaheitan, the purple violet Java cane, the Salangore, the China, and the ribbon cane. Each of these varieties has certain peculiarities of its own. For example, the China cane is peculiarly hardy, bearing well both cold and drought, and being capable of resisting the attacks of white ants and even the teeth of jackals. On the other hand, it is more difficult to crush, and contains a larger proportion of woody fibre than many of the other canes. The Salangore cane usually yields very heavy crops, perhaps heavier than those obtained from any other cane, but it appears to need more time to ripen than is required by some of the other varieties.

DER RUHM.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

WHEN the wicked wags of professedly comic periodicals take the measure of historical events and of political problems, no man grudges them the laugh in which he is not called upon to share. But of late, since the great war has come to a close, since graphic details of carnage and desolation have become a drug in the market, since we have begun to think of poor England rather than of poor Paris, and to eke out the great events of the present with the still more awful experiences of the future, the leaders of public opinion in the soberer spheres of our Press have been visited by a sudden contagion of prophetic friskiness. "Maga," indeed, prides herself upon her self-granted charter of license; she is as lively in her old age as the octogenarian lady who, according to Mr. Forsyth's story, demanded the solace of a tale by Mrs. Aphra Behn. The Battle of Dorking was written with freshness and a certain degree of verisimilitude, and it was at all events our own dirty linen, real or imaginary, which its author undertook to air before his gratified fellow-countrymen. The heavy artillery of the Augsburg *Allgemeine* having not disdained to avail itself of this supply of guns by an English firm, our own minor prophets of the more solemn cast have felt it to be time to fire some blank cartridge in anticipation of Armageddon. The "Second Armada," by which the *Times* condescended to allay the fears of the nation at the risk of wounding the susceptibilities of one of the Eastern counties, has happily not been "continued in our next"; but meanwhile, of all the journals in the country, *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which we might have expected better, if not livelier things, has taken up the ball. "Der Ruhm, or the Wreck of German Unity," purporting to be the narrative by a Brandenburger Hauptmann of the downfall of Prussia from her high estate under the reign of Emperor Fritz, is the last, and we hope will remain the last contribution to the political satire of our days. We are informed that political satire now goes in "the trade" under the name of "Dame Europa Literature." The change of nomenclature is satisfactory; for to the political satire of the days when there was such a department in English letters these wares bear the same relation as Mr. Byron's burlesques bear to Aristophanes. In particular, the author of this last piece of spite mistaking itself for satire may justly compare himself to Swift, if ill-nature be the test; he may even say of himself, like Persius:—

> Sum petulanti splene cachinno;

for the petulance and the spleen of his vision of the future are undeniable; and if he likes to chuckle over the aptness of his warning, he is sure to have the laughter all to himself. In Germany, to whose address the warning is directed, it is less likely to be regarded in this light than in that (if we may venture upon an American expression in characterising this flower of English "high-class" journalism) of a "caution."

A prophet—and we appeal to Dr. Cumming whether our view of the technical education of prophets be not the correct one—should above all things be circumstantial. Vagueness is all very well for vaticinations concerning the weather; but the doom of the Papacy, or the downfall of German unity, though doubtless capable of being foretold, seems to call for something like speciality of information in the soothsayer who consigns these entities to destruction. The great success of the prophetic bureau at Delphi is, after all, to be chiefly accounted for by the circumstance that the Pythia, or the chiefs of her sacerdotal staff, knew what she was talking about. A brief—and we promise that it shall be very brief—summary of the Brandenburg Captain's narrative of the wreck of German unity will best show whether its author is furnished with similar qualifications. But a word as to the outward form of the narrative seems necessary by way of introduction.

The scene is described in the first two lines of the story. The hero was "grinding the dusty gravel on the side-walk of a Strasse near the Potsdam Bahnhoff." A reference to the dictionary will apprise the reader, amazed at the amount of local colouring thus crowded into a single sentence, that Strasse means street, and Bahnhoff (or more generally Bahnhof), railway-station; and he will thus at once understand that he must prepare for a narrative in that exquisitely natural diction in which Frenchmen are prone to soliloquize on the English stage, where they are made to interlard the language in which for the benefit of the audience they are constrained to speak, with occasional reminiscences of their native tongue. This may be called the comic idiomatic manner; and it rather gains than loses in verisimilitude when those who employ it, like the Brandenburger Hauptmann, display an oblivion of the grammar of their mother-tongue; speak *e.g.* of "*der alter* (*sic*) *Barbarossa*," "*one schnell Feuer*" (*sic*), and in fact are never so little at home as when they are irresistibly moved to use "native" terms of expression. And, we may observe in passing the very title of the Captain's narative is as genuinely German as its details. *Der Ruhm* is probably intended as a translation of *la gloire*; but intentions do not make idioms, and even Mr. Matthew Arnold's *Geist*, un-German as the term is in the sense in which it was employed by our Master of the Sentences, savours more of an idiom than this.

The old Hauptmann, then, is interviewed in the Strasse near the Bahnhoff and near his own house, whence a bright boy of fourteen comes romping out with a cheery salute for "der Grossvater." The bright boy—who by-the-bye cannot be described as very "bright" in one sense of the word, and whose ignorance of the meaning of an iron cross speaks volumes for the future decay of the teaching of "object lessons" in Prussian schools—holds up to his "Grossvater" the bauble of which he cannot discover the significance. The old man wistfully clutches it; and just then a "grand-child" in the garden begins to sing "an old, nearly forgotten *Lied*, 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?'" The old man is overpowered by emotion; swears "quaint passionate oaths of the *Lager* and the bivouac," and then, after lighting his pipe, begins "a long and surely not uneventful history."

It appears that after the close of the Great War of 1870-71, and the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin, there seemed a clear prospect of peace. Alexander of Russia was true to his friendship for his uncle Kaiser Wilhelm. The German Kings, including "stupid Karl of Würtemburg" (the epithet is as graceful as the spelling is accurate), were assiduous in their attentions. In course of time Luxemburg was annexed, and the papers cried out for Heligoland and Holland. But the first real difficulty arose when in consequence of mysterious gossipings between Bismark and Gortchakoff at Ems, Russia made war upon Turkey. England, still ruled by Gladstone, who had dismissed blunt Odo Russell in consequence of his Versailles indiscretion, kept out of the fray. Not so Austria where Beust had accepted as inevitable the loss of the nine million German subjects in Cis-Leithania, and had concentrated himself on conciliating "Hungary the Slavonic" to the Hapsburgs. Count Beust was indeed deserving of the old Hauptmann's cavil of not being a penetrating statesman, for he had obviously not even penetrated as far as the statistical fact that Hungary is not in the main Slavonic. However, his fears were excited sufficiently to make him ready for war, and war was declared, after the Reserve had been called out in Germany by Goeben (Moltke was already the German equivalent of an old dotard), and the German Emperor had quarrelled with the Austrian Ambassador, whom the Berliners, Conservatives at all events in their drollery, familiarly spoke of as "Benedettig."

Germany was victorious after a hard struggle, in which the Turks distinguished themselves unexpectedly. Had the Brandenburg Captain known a little more of military history, he would have been aware how much the Turkish defences owed to the "old dotard" at Berlin. Count Moltke is the real author of the fortifications of the Dardanelles, and to his advice, more than to that of any other man, was due the first reorganization of the military forces of the Turkish Empire. However, Constantinople was taken, and the Emperor William died there in the hour of victory and "in his boots." Cis-Leithanian Germany was incorporated in the Empire, and Bismark, being on bad terms with the new Emperor, resigned office with a pious quotation from Scripture, and was, we hope, duly held up to ridicule in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

The new Emperor Fritz was a failure. Blumenthal, a little "rat-faced" man (here the worthy Captain becomes unpleasantly personal) superseded Goeben; and, though one party advocated the claims of a certain Herr Buchner, Bismark was succeeded by George von Bunsen, "a dreamer in a mystic way." Thus officered, the German Empire soon fell out with the new Emperor of Russia, Alexander III., who had awakened enthusiasm in Poland by restoring the Council of State at Warsaw and conciliating "Slavism." England was in alliance with Russia through a new matrimonial connection with the royal house of Denmark. Thus, while "the Emperor Fritz was dallying in the Schloss Garden with his wife and children, or looking over books and pictures with Von Bunsen," a quarrel suddenly arose between Germany and England, who had recently been putting "a row of new coping-stones round the edge of an old battery on the bluff of Heligoland." The English Prime Minister, Herr "Goschen" (the old Captain might have given him his native diphthong, as he is all but accurately informed as to the origin of a statesman whom he describes as "not an aristocrat either by birth or leanings,") was prepared. Thus war was drawing near. It was all the more certain because the German South was discontented. There "King Albert of Saxony," who, "although a Catholic, was very popular both in his own Protestant kingdom and in Wurtemburg, Protestant also," as well as in the Catholic countries of the South, was rumoured to be "the head secretly of a not-yet-perfectly-formed South-German Confederacy." Accordingly, the German ultimatum to England, after being sent, was refused assent by a narrow majority in the Federal Council. But war was declared nevertheless; and the invasion having resulted in the destruction of the German fleet (the reasons for which were various; among others, that the Konig Wilhelm's bottom was foul; it had apparently not been cleaned since it was found to be so in the war of 1870; "the Admiral wore spurs and was one of the first sick;" and English cunning had deceived the Germans by sending a fleet of dummy men-of-war into the Baltic), the destruction of German unity followed. An English army marched up "the valley of the Elbe" from Hamburg; France recovered Alsace and Lorraine, while her troops swarmed over the Rhine; Russia—all Poland now her friend—marched over the Vistula on Berlin, &c., &c., &c., &c. "Ah! children, I am getting tired. The Treaty of Copenhagen muzzled and mangled Prussia. Thank God, you never hear of 'der Ruhm' now."

It is a dangerous thing to confront prophecies with probabilities. But if we could induce this particular prophet's recollection, not of the future, but of the present, to serve him, we would venture upon pointing out a few impossibilities to which he has taken his prophetic oath. Or, rather, we will put our historic doubts in the following form. If the Emperor Alexander III. conciliates the goodwill of Poland by reversing the policy of Russia from the reign of Catharine to the reign of Alexander II., and returning to the spasmodic efforts of Alexander I., long after such a return has become as senseless as it would be fruitless, then England will ally herself with Russia in order to defend the coping-stones of Heligoland. If M. Leopold Buchner, who has vilified our institutions with the same ready rhetoric which he has more recently placed at the disposal of the Berlin Foreign Office, is ever thought of for the Chancellorship by any party in Germany, then will the present Baron Bunsen, one of the most consistent, high-minded, and practical of living Prussian politicians (although his father and brother have written "mystic" books), turn over prints in the Emperor's nursery while Germany is drifting into war with a country which they of all Germans have the best reasons for understanding and loving, and which few Germans understand, and probably love, better than themselves. If King Albert of Saxony, whose very soul is in the military life of the new Prussian hegemony, ever becomes the leader of a Southern reaction against the new Empire, then will Prussian admirals entangle their spurs in the rigging of their ships, and the Lower Elbe have a valley to be "pushed up" by an English invading army.

But our readers are before this as weary as ourselves of this nonsense, which is even more of an insult to English good sense than to German pride. When any one of the above-mentioned events takes place, and when, as Praed sung,

> "There is any fear of Rome
> Or any hope of Spain,
> To-day may then be yesterday;"

or the day after to-morrow may be in the middle of next week; or German officers may apostrophise honourable opponents with the German equivalent for something much worse than old dotard; or Mr. Goschen may go to the opera, with a heart lighter than M. Emile Ollivier's, after rejecting the German ultimatum. For the last two contingencies the Brandenburg Hauptmann is responsible. His satire such as it is, hardly ever draws trigger without missing fire. There are weak points in the edifice of German unity, and rocks ahead in the sea of European politics; but satire needs a clear eye as well as a sharp tongue, and our modern Defoe barely deserves the honour of the pillory. Nor, in truth, should we have inflicted this recapitulation of his malicious inanities upon our reader's patience, already overtaxed in this direction, had we not had a really kindly end at heart. Though we are not dealing with an author chargeable with the imputation of modesty, we are fain to borrow the phraseology familiar to modest authors. If we can save a single one of our readers from the trial of wading through this extravagant effort of audacious superficiality, we shall not have written quite in vain. Surely, it is high time that this kind of thing should cease. It is not likely, indeed, that either the future Emperor Fritz or his keen-visaged military adviser will be "stabbed to the quick," like the old Captain when he sets eyes upon his iron cross, by such impotent darts as these; it is still less likely that the heart of the German nation will be fluttered by the touch of so pointless an arrow. The Germans have, upon the whole, borne themselves in the hour of a triumph such as the world has never known with the modesty which is the sure fruit of self-respect; and, as towards ourselves in particular, there is not a single utterance of a single German public man of which the most susceptible English patriot has pretended to have found cause to complain. To this attitude on the part of Germany we owe an equally dignified response. Questions must arise, and have arisen, between the two nations, allied in blood, and surely in something more than blood, which cannot but provoke a certain soreness of feeling, and may possibly require a firm stand to be taken upon the claims of national interests or the rights of national laws. These questions it must always be the wish of every honest Englishman to approach with that respect for a great and friendly nation which is not inconsistent with love for his own country. Perfect freedom of comment, whether it be offered in a serious or humorous form, is of course one of the conditions of our national life. But if public opinion is worth anything, it will contemptuously crush the endeavours of mere fribbles to interpose their hasty appeals to prejudice and passion between the mutual sentiments of respect and goodwill obtaining between two great nations. The geese of the Capitol prevented the capture of the citadel, by proclaiming the approach of its invaders; modern alarmists, like the author of *Der Ruhm*, adopt the same tactics, but are unlikely to meet with the same reward. The Romans in the days of their recovered security erected a temple to Juno *quæ avertit* in the neighbourhood of the spot consecrated by the efforts of her sacred birds. Whenever, and if ever, a German Armada lands on the English coast, it will scarcely find beneath the foundation-stone of a memorial of national vigilance a copy of the "Battle of Dorking;" but of this we feel confident, that if an English force enters the "valley of the Elbe," it will in all human probability be as the allies of men who will have forgotten that their ancestors were once insulted by scribblers like the author of "Der Ruhm." He has tried his best to make such mischief as he could; but the bladder with which he has armed himself has burst in its first descent upon a back which is fortunately broad enough to bear blows very different from his. It depends upon the English public whether it will have any more of this empty and ugly kind of sport.

LITHOFRACTEUR.—EXPERIMENTS WITH THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.

LITHOFRACTEUR—literally stone-breaker—is the patented invention of Professor Engels, of Cologne, and is composed of nitro-glycerine as a base, gun-cotton, the constituents of gunpowder, some chlorates, and an infusorial earth. These substances are prepared in a special way, and blended together by special means, these operations being known only to the inventor and the manufacturers, Messrs. Gebruder, Krebs, and Co., of Cologne. The result of this combination is a black compound of the consistence of soft putty, which is made up into paper cartridges 4½ inches long by ⅞ of an inch in diameter, and weighing 1½ ounces each. When lighted in the air by ordinary means, it simply burns out, leaving a light white powder as a residuum; but when it is ignited either in the air or a closed chamber with a capped fuse, its full violence is developed.

It is safe under all ordinary, and even extraordinary, circumstances of storage and transit, as recent experiments in England, and lengthened use on the Continent have proved. And here we may mention that, although this is almost the first time we in England have heard of this substance, it has been made and extensively used throughout Germany for more than two years past. It was used by the Prussians against the French during the recent war, Herr Engels being the operator. After Fort Issy was taken, the Prussians destroyed a number of French heavy siege guns by blowing off their muzzles with lithofracteur.

A notice of this material having appeared in the German papers, the attention of the mining world in England was attracted to it, and a correspondence ensued between the manufacturer and Mr. R. S. France, the lessee of some extensive quarries in England. The result was that arrangements were made for testing the new material; Mr. France offering the use of his quarries, and Messrs. Krebs carrying out the experiments. In order that full publicity might be given to the trials, Messrs Krebs invited the attendance of a number of scientific gentlemen, who lately met at Paddington and proceeded to Shrewsbury, near which town Mr. France's quarries are situated.

The preliminary experiment consisted in throwing a box containing five pounds of lithofracteur, from the top of the quarries, at a height of 150 feet from the ground, into the plateau below. The box was smashed, and the cartridges were scattered about, but not one was exploded. A cartridge was then lighted by an ordinary fuse, when it burned slowly out. Another cartridge was then placed upon a block of stone and fired with a percussion fuse, when a violent report followed, and the top face of the stone was broken off. The power of the lithofracteur when confined, was then exhibited by firing charges in the bore holes of several blocks of stone, which were shattered into many fragments.

The tamping in all cases was effected by water, thus proving the usefulness and reliability of the compound in workings where wet ground was met with. Another point also proved was, that if a misfire should occur—and one or two did occur in the course of the experiments—the charge could be withdrawn and another one inserted without removing the tamping. And here we may explain that the method of firing is similar to that adopted by Nobel with dynamite, and Abel with pulped gun cotton. The capped fuse is simply imbedded in the lithofracteur, the paper of the cartridge being tightly tied round the fuse.

The next part of the programme consisted in firing a number of shots, both horizontal and vertical, in the face of the quarry. As these were more or less repetitions of each other, we need only notice a few of them, although they gave extraordinary results. The holes were mostly bored under the direction of some of the mining gentlemen present, who, with the view of testing the compound to the utmost, selected the worst possible spots, some of which, they stated, gunpowder would not possibly touch. The first of these blasts was made with one pound and one and a half ounces of lithofracteur placed in a horizontal bore hole three feet and four inches deep, and one and a half inches in diameter. A large quantity of stone was blown out to the front, and the face of the rock was scaled and cracked over an area of twenty feet six inches wide by thirteen feet high.

A couple more shots were then fired simultaneously near to the last. The bore holes were each three feet deep, and were charged with 13½ ounces and 1 pound and ½ ounce respectively, and an immense face of rock was brought down. The best blast, however, was the last of this series. It was fired in a vertical bore hole four feet six inches deep, on a ledge rock about twenty-three feet from the level of the plateau below, 1 pound 1½ ounces lithofracteur being used. The explosion brought down at least twenty tons of rock, and loosening an enormous mass behind the bore hole, the shot being one of the finest we ever saw made with so small a quantity of material.

Some experiments were next made with the view of showing the disruptive effect of lithofracteur on iron, and for this purpose a four-foot length of seventy-five pound double-headed rail was laid on its side, being supported at each end at a height of three inches from the ground. A charge of one pound and three ounces of this compound was placed in a lump on the centre of the rail, and tamped with paper, three old sleepers being placed on the tamping, and fired with a percussion fuse. A startling report ensued, the fragments of the sleepers being sent in all directions, and on examination the rail was found much bent, and with one head cut through, and eleven inches of the web blown away in the centre. Had the supports been a little higher, so as to have left room for a greater angle of bend in the rail, both heads would doubtless have been cut through.

So far, with the exception of one or two experiments at the first, the power only of the lithofracteur has been put to the test. It was now proposed to carry out an idea which originated with Mr. France, to put the compound to the severest possible test, in order to prove its behaviour under the conditions of a railway collision. To this end he had an old railway waggon placed on the rails at the bottom of the incline, while at the top was another, in front of the buffers of which were fixed two carriages, one on each buffer. Each waggon weighed about one and a half tons, the buffers of both being of wood.

The upper waggon being released, started on its journey five hundred yards, on an incline of one in eight, the speed being of course, very great when it reached the bottom. On arriving there the buffers fairly met, and both waggons were, in a few seconds, lying a heap of splinters and fragments, wood and iron being alike smashed up. On examining the wreck, the lithofracteur was found smeared on the buffer heads, and other parts of the waggons, no explosion having of course, occurred.—*Engineering.*

TOOTH-DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.

EVERY one must by this time know the Thames Embankment, and can tell you literally how it was formed upon the old mud-slope—the Père-la-Chaise of the defunct cats and dogs of the metropolis; but, metaphorically, it was made by a huge bite taken by Government from the Thames' bed. In fact, Government stuck its teeth into the river; those teeth being the huge timber-piles—massive squared pine trees, armed at one end with an iron point, protected at the other by an iron ring, to prevent splitting when the well-known iron "monkey" rose and fell, delivering those thudding blows which drove the piles eight, ten, or fourteen feet into the river bed for the formation of a dam, to keep out the water while the foundations of the noble roadway were made. Now that the handsome granite facing is there to resist the wash of the tide, the piles remain slimy and sodden, their occupation done; and to view the drawing of these teeth, it has been the custom for knots of idlers to collect upon the embankment, watching the process, slow and sure; the attaching of the instrument, the tightening, the creaking groan, the "scrunch," and then the floating of the huge tooth, ready to form one of a new set when a fresh bite shall be taken from the river.

The process is simple and efficacious, though very slow. A pile is driven a little out of the perpendicular by wedges—enough to allow the noose of a mighty chain to be slipped round it, the weight of the chain taking it to the bottom of the river, where, upon being tightened, it clasps the pile where it issues from the muddy ooze. The other end of the chain is carried over a massive wheel at the end of a roughly formed crane, fixed in an empty barge, with the usual strong and complicated windlass. The barge is large, and in its emptiness, buoyant; and as four men begin to wind in the chain, the effect is, at first, not the drawing out of the pile, but the drawing down of the barge, slowly, inch by inch, foot by foot, till the edge is within a hand-breadth or so of the water, and it is plain that if the pile does not soon give way the workers of the windlass must, for before the barge could be drawn down another foot, the water would be rushing in, and the result a wreck. A foreman gives a glance round, and makes another signal; the windlass creaks again, as it winds in the chain, for he has seen that they may go a little farther yet, and the barge descends another inch into the water—another, and another; and then, when it seems that all that is possible has been done, and that, to obtain a victory, fresh power must be added from another barge, the tooth gives way, and rises slowly, higher and higher, the barge floats up, and the next minute the pile lies upon the surface, muddied and covered with black adherent gravel.

"Why not use steam?" says a looker-on.—"Ah, that'd be too swift for them!" The fact being that, apparently, no one has as yet devoted his energies to the manufacturing of a pile-drawing machine. A few years ago, every pile was slowly driven in by a hand-worked windlass, now a steam-engine does the work at a rapid rate. There seems, then, to be an opening for some genius with inventive powers, especially as river-side improvements are now in full progress, and the teeth to be drawn will doubtless yet be numbered by the million.—*Chamber's Journal.*

LITTLE STORIES ABOUT A LITTLE BIRD.—Once upon a time, the birds met to elect a king, and it was agreed that that bird which could soar the highest should reign and rule over all the other birds. Of course the eagle felt sure of obtaining the dignity, and soared away sunward, leaving all competitors far behind, as he thought. The rest of the birds were about to proclaim him king, when the little wren, who had concealed himself in the feathers of the eagle's crest, stepped out, and flying a few inches higher, chirped out as loudly as he could:

> "Birds, look up, and behold your king,
> Great of soul, though a tiny thing."

There are many traditions about this little bird, one of which I must tell you. It is well-known in the Isle of Man. A long time ago there was a fairy, so beautiful that all the youths in the island went to look at her, and then she would sing such wondrous songs that they followed where she chose to lead them, which was into the sea; for she was cruel and wicked, and led them one after another to their death, until scarce a young man was left, and trouble was in many a Manx home for the brother or son that was missing. At length there came a knight, who, vowing vengeance, laid a deep plot for the destruction of this wicked lady. He seized her by her long hair, but as he stood over her with his drawn sword, she suddenly changed into a tiny wren, flying from under his very fingers, and so escaped with a mocking song of triumph; but by some power greater than her own the wicked lady fairy was compelled once in every year to reappear in the island in her assumed form. So every St. Stephen's day, I think it is, people went out with sticks and stones, hunting the wren; they never rested until they had found one of these birds, then they tied it up to the end of a long pole, and carried it round the district. I believe that in some parts it is a custom to this day.—*From "Little Folks" for May.*

ENGLAND'S DEFENCE AGAINST HERSELF.—At present England needs to be defended more against herself than any foreign foe. We are tormented with our opinions of things, and not with realities. We need to be more self-reliant, and carry our heads erect, and clear of the clouds. This unhealthy distrust and moping sentimentality is shriveling up our very manhood. There is more real pluck in many a French soldier, interned in Germany, than in half-a-dozen polite and polished Englishmen who agree that we are rapidly going to the dogs, or something else. It is well to dart a strong question or two across the minds of such misanthropes. In what does England's greatness consist? And in what has it declined? Because we have not a splendid army, and it is not ready for immediate use, we may close our book of fate, and welcome the grip of Germany or the hug of Russia! One is really ashamed, sometimes, to listen to the manifold changes rung on these words. I do not say that we can or we must remain contented with our present military power or system. Even Russia has remodelled hers, and yet I am not aware that the Czar's people quivered all over with panic at the very idea that it was necessary, which is just what Englishmen are doing, creaking out their sorrows meanwhile, like an old willow tree widening its cracks in the wind. It is not the necessity which need occasion alarm; it is the process whereby some have arrived at it, and the mood in which they desire others to face it. A real danger—say, the immediate prospect of war with Russia—would brace us all like a dry cold wind, and we should cheerfully prepare to do our part. But there are so many bugbears, one fears to name them, lest the ridicule which belong to the inventors should cover the narrator. In one of his fragments, Lord Bacon discourses on the true greatness of Britain. He sets himself to correct four errors—that greatness consists of largeness of territory, riches, fruitfulness of soil, or fortified towns; and affirms, on the contrary, that true greatness requires "a fit situation," "consisteth essentially in population and breed of men," in "the value and military disposition of the people," in the fact "that every common subject by the poll be fit to make a soldier," in the "temper of the Government fit to keep the people in good heart and courage," and in "the commandment of the sea." Now, nothing but a huge convulsion of Nature can alter our position or climate, and we may justly blame ourselves for the want of every other quality he names, if any be wanting. We ought to make "every common subject by the poll" fit to be a soldier, and to keep the people "in good heart and courage." How can we do these things? Certainly not by giving the rein to melancholy, or by assisting in the production of panics. We must be protected, as much against ourselves as against any foe who may choose to assail us; the one being quite as important as the other. The play-impulse, as Schiller termed it, is still common amongst us, and athletics of all kinds sustain and develop it, correcting the softness engendered by city life, and increasing the physical health we hardly prize as we ought to do. We have only to utilise this impulse and to extend it, and we have laid a foundation for any army system we may devise. Let drill form part of all our school discipline, in the primary schools now being established under the Elementary Education Act, no less than in higher and more adult ones, and we shall have fewer bodily deformities, sounder health, and a more vigorous morality. We need fear no eruption of the military fever and yet we should have gained, at an immense saving, power to make a soldier as quickly as he can be made in Switzerland—that is, in a month or five weeks; whereas now, what with defective education and late instruction, the English soldier "never is, but always to be made." In any rational scheme of education, physical exercises should form a part of the daily round. Of what avail is it to have mastered all the sciences if we never proceed to apply them? The teaching of physiology is much advocated by many, and with wisdom; but, in the years before even its bare rudiments can be understood, much may be done to give vigorous health to all. It is, perhaps, the greatest anomaly in our present system—I omit public schools and universities—that we prepare the young for a future sedentary life by an almost entirely sedentary education. If they like to play, we provide grounds, but let us systematise a natural impulse, and a corrective will have been applied, for the present no less than for the future. The delicate boy will not join in rough play, whilst he would really enjoy the simpler forms of drill and profit by them. We may depend upon it that there is quite as much "in population and breed of men" as Lord Bacon thought, if not more, and educational reformers would do well not to turn a deaf ear to such suggestions as have been made on the subject of early drill by Professor Huxley, Mr. Chadwick, and others.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TARIFF.

	s.	d.
Acids, per gallon	0	6
Ale in wood or jar, ditto	0	6
Ditto in bottle, ditto	0	9
Alkali, per ton	20	0
Arrowroot, per lb.	0	1
Axes, per dozen	2	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	2
Bags, per dozen	1	0
Ditto gunny, ditto	0	6
Beer in wood or jar, per gallon	0	6
Ditto in bottle, ditto	0	9
Biscuits, per lb.	0	1
Blasting powder, ditto	0	1
Blue, ditto	0	1
Bottled fruits, quarts, per dozen	2	0
Ditto pints and smaller packages, ditto	1	0
Butter, per lb.	0	2
Candles, ditto	0	[illegible]
Castings, iron (rough) per ton	20	0
Caustic soda, per ton	20	0
Cement, per barrel	2	0
Chains, iron, per ton	20	0
Chalk, ditto	10	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	2
Chicory, ditto	0	3
Chocolate, ditto	0	3
Cider, in wood or jar, per gallon	0	6
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	9
Cigars, per lb.	5	0
Cocoa, ditto	0	3
Coffee, ditto	0	3
Comfits, ditto	0	1½
Confectionery, ditto	0	1½
Cordage, per ton	40	0
Corn flour, per lb.	0	1
Corrugated iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets, per ton	40	0
Crystals soda, ditto	20	0
Dates, per lb.	0	1
Doors, each	1	0
Dried fish, per lb.	0	1
Dried fruits, ditto	0	2
Fish dried, ditto	0	1
Ditto preserved, ditto	0	1
Ditto salt, ditto	0	1
Flour corn, ditto	0	1
Fruits—bottled quarts, per dozen	2	0
Ditto ditto pints and smaller packages, ditto	1	0
Ditto dried, per lb.	0	2
Galvanized iron in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated, per ton	40	0
Galvanized manufactures, per cwt.	3	0
Ginger per lb.	0	1
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated (wheat excepted), per cwt.	0	9
Grain and pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when ground in any way, prepared or manufactured (wheaten flour excepted) per cwt.	1	0
Gunny bags, per dozen	0	6
Hams, per lb.	0	2
Hops, ditto	0	3
Hoop iron, per ton	10	0
Iron—galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated, ditto	40	0
Iron castings—rough, ditto	20	0
Iron chains, ditto	20	0
Iron pipes, ditto	20	0
Iron wire, ditto	20	0
Iron—bar, rod, plate, sheet, bundle, and hoop, ditto	10	0
Iron tanks, each	5	0
Jams, per lb.	0	1
Jellies, ditto	0	1
Laths, per thousand	1	0
Lead—pipe or sheet, per ton	40	0
Macaroni, per lb.	0	2
Maizena, ditto	0	1
Malt, per bushel	0	6
Methylated spirits, per gallon	2	0
Molasses, per cwt.	3	4
Mustard, per lb.	0	1
Nails, per ton	40	0
Nuts of all kinds (except cocoanuts), per lb.	0	1
Oilmen's stores—sauces and pickles—quarts, per dozen	1	0
Ditto pints and smaller quantities, ditto	0	6
Oils except specially exempted, per gallon	0	6
Opium (including all goods, wares and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium or any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein), per lb.	10	0
Paints, per ton	40	0
Palings, per hundred	1	0
Paper—writing and fancy, per lb.	0	1
Ditto brown and wrapping, per cwt.	3	4
Pepper, per lb.	0	2
Perry—in wood or jar, per gallon	0	6
Ditto in bottle	0	9
Pickles—quarts, per dozen	1	0
Ditto, pints or smaller quantities, ditto	0	6
Picks, per dozen	2	0
Pipes—iron, per ton	20	0
Porter—in wood or jar, per gallon	0	6
Ditto—in bottle, ditto	0	9
Powder—blasting, per lb.	0	1
Ditto—sporting, ditto	0	3
Preserved fish, ditto	0	1
Preserved vegetables, ditto	0	1
Preserves, ditto	0	1
Pulse (see grain)		
Rice, per ton	60	0
Rope, ditto	40	0
Sacks, per dozen	1	0
Sago, per lb.	0	1
Salt fish, ditto	0	1
Salt, per ton	20	0
Saltpetre, ditto	20	0
Sashes, each	1	0
Sauces, quarts per dozen	1	0
Ditto, pints ditto	0	6
Screws, per ton	40	0
Sheepwash tobacco, per lb.	0	3
Shingles, per thousand	1	0
Shot, per cwt.	5	0
Shovels, per dozen	2	0
Shutters, each	1	0
Snuff, per lb.	2	0
Soap—common, per ton	40	0
Ditto, fancy, ditto	120	0
Soda ash, ditto	20	0
Soda caustic, ditto	20	0
Soda crystals, ditto	20	0
Spades, per dozen	2	0
Spices, per lb.	0	2
Spirits—On all kinds of spirits imported into the colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer—the proof gallon	10	0
Ditto—On all spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer—the liquid gallon	10	0
Spirits—methylated, per gallon	2	0
Sporting powder, per lb.	0	3
Spruce or other beer (in wood or jar), per gallon	0	6
Ditto ditto (in bottle), ditto	0	9
Starch, per lb.	0	1
Steel, per ton	20	0
Succades, per lb.	0	1½
Sugar—raw, per cwt.	5	0
Ditto, refined, ditto	6	8
Ditto, molasses and treacle, ditto	3	4
Tanks—iron, each	5	0
Tapioca, per lb.	0	1
Tea, ditto	0	3
Timber—dressed, per 100 feet super	2	0
Ditto—rough and undressed, ditto	1	0
Ditto—palings, per hundred	1	0
Timber—shingles and laths, per thousand	1	0
Ditto—sashes, doors, shutters, each	1	0
Tobacco—manufactured, and snuff per lb.	2	0
Ditto—unmanufactured ditto	1	0
Ditto—sheepwash ditto	0	3
Ditto—cigars ditto	5	0
Treacle, per cwt.	3	4
Turpentine, per gallon	1	0
Varnish, ditto	2	0
Vegetables—preserved, per lb.	0	1
Vermicelli, ditto	0	3
Vinegar, per gallon	0	6
Whiting, per ton	16	8
Wines—sparkling, per gallon	10	0
Ditto—other kinds, ditto	5	0
Wire—iron, per ton	20	0
Woolpacks, each	0	3
Zinc—manufactures, per cwt.	4	0
Ditto—in sheet or rolls, ditto	2	0

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains
Goulburn ... Dep.	[illegible]
*Mummel, Towrang	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]
*Cable's Siding	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]
Mittagong ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Bush's	[illegible]
Picton Lagoons	[illegible]
Picton ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Douglas Park	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]
Campbelltown ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]
Liverpool ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Cabramatta	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains
Sydney ... Dep.	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]
*Cabramatta	[illegible]
Liverpool ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Glenfield	[illegible]
*Macquarie Fields	[illegible]
Campbelltown ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]
*Douglas Park	[illegible]
Picton ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Picton Lagoons	[illegible]
*Bush's	[illegible]
Mittagong ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Bowral	[illegible]
*Burradoo	[illegible]
Sutton Forest	[illegible]
*Jordan's Crossing	[illegible]
Cable's Siding	[illegible]
Marulan	[illegible]
*Carrick	[illegible]
*Mummel, Towrang	[illegible]
Goulburn	[illegible]

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA. DOWN TRAINS. — PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY. UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains	Stations.	Trains
Sydney ... Dep.	[illegible]	Parramatta	[illegible]
Newtown	[illegible]	Parra. Junc. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Petersham	[illegible]	Haslem's Creek	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]	Homebush ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Burwood	[illegible]	Burwood	[illegible]
Homebush ... Arr.	[illegible]	Ashfield	[illegible]
Haslem's Creek	[illegible]	Petersham	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]	Newtown	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]	Sydney	[illegible]

DOWN TRAINS.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains	Stations.	Trains
Sydney	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]	Windsor	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]	Mulgrave	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]	Riverstone	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]	Blacktown Junc. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Riverstone	[illegible]	Seven Hills	[illegible]
Mulgrave	[illegible]	Parramatta	[illegible]
Windsor	[illegible]	Parra. Junc. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Sydney	[illegible]

RYDAL AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains
Rydal	[illegible]
Wallerawang ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]
Mt. Victoria ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]
Blue Mount. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]
*Wascoe's	[illegible]
Glen Brook	[illegible]
Penrith ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc.	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Parra. Junc.	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL.—DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Trains
Sydney	[illegible]
Parra. Junc. ... Dep.	[illegible]
Parramatta	[illegible]
Seven Hills	[illegible]
Blacktown Junc.	[illegible]
Rooty Hill	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]
Penrith ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Glen Brook	[illegible]
*Wascoe's	[illegible]
*Springwood	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]
Blue Mount. ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Weatherboard	[illegible]
*Blackheath	[illegible]
Mt. Victoria ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
*Hartley Vale	[illegible]
Bowenfels	[illegible]
Wallerawang ... Arr. Dep.	[illegible]
Rydal	[illegible]

Down Mail. Through Tickets only issued by [illegible] Trains.

N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at [illegible], will be issued at and from Sydney, only by the 1.25 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 6.35 p.m. and 9.21 p.m. respectively. [illegible] conveyed by Saturday [illegible] Trains, except at ordinary rates.

FUNERAL TRAINS leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. [illegible]

* PLATFORMS ONLY. The Trains do not stop at these unless required. Notice should be given to the Guard at the previous stopping station.

LAST DAY BUT FOURTEEN to obtain TICKETS in the COMPANY'S GRATUITOUS ART UNION.
Note the Address—324, GEORGE-STREET, near Hunter-street, over Sandon's, bookseller.

The A. and A. PHOTO. COMPANY beg to inform the public that, in grateful recognition of the support they have received since their establishment in Sydney, they have determined to present the patrons of their
PORTRAIT ROOMS
with a collection of
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTFOLIOS,
ALBUMS, SPECIAL STUDIES, and PANORAMAS,
WORTH OVER TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.
They have, therefore, much pleasure in announcing that every person procuring a dozen cartes-de-visite, executed in the Company's best style, and at the present price (10s 6d), shall be entitled to a ticket for the
GRAND GRATUITOUS PHOTOGRAPHIC ART DISTRIBUTION
to take place October 2nd. For every additional dozen cartes, an extra ticket will be issued.
The following are among the gifts to be presented:—
THE FIRST PRIZE
as follows:
Ten Views of Sydney, from the Tower of St. James's, elegantly framed; size, 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches; value .. £14 0 0
Elegantly-bound Portfolio, containing 25 large views of Sydney, Sketches of the Harbour, Public buildings, &c.; value .. 12 10 0
Albums, containing 250 cards, views in and about Sydney; value .. 12 10 0
Making a total for first prize of .. 39 0 0
THE SECOND PRIZE.
Albums of 250 cards, containing the public buildings and interesting sketches of the Country Towns of N. S. W. .. 12 10 0
Albums of 250 cards—views in Sydney .. 12 10 0
Making a total for second prize of .. 25 0 0
THE THIRD PRIZE.
Portfolio and set of Views of Sydney—from St. James's—extra elegant portfolio .. 4 10 0
25 Large Views of Sydney and Public Buildings .. 12 10 0
Making a total for third prize of .. 17 0 0
THE FOURTH PRIZE.
Handsome Album of 250 cards—The Towns of New South Wales .. £12 10 0
One Set of Views of Sydney from St. James's 4 4 0
Making a total for fourth prize of .. 16 14 0
THE FIFTH PRIZE.
25 Large Plates in Portfolios—Sydney and Environs .. 12 10 0
Value of fifth prize .. 12 10 0
THE SIXTH PRIZE.
The Sydney Album, elegantly bound .. 12 10 0
Value of sixth prize .. 12 10 0
THE SEVENTH PRIZE.
One Set of Views of Sydney—Portfolio .. 4 4 0
Albums containing 100 cards of Sydney .. 5 10 0
Value of seventh prize .. 9 14 0
THE EIGHTH PRIZE.
Album of 100 Views—Country Districts, N. S. W. .. 5 10 0
Value of eighth prize .. 5 10 0
THE NINTH PRIZE.
Album of 100 Views—Sydney .. 5 10 0
Value of Ninth Prize .. 5 10 0
THE TENTH PRIZE.
One Set of Views from St. James's .. 4 4 0
Value of Tenth Prize .. 4 4 0
THE ELEVENTH PRIZE.
10 Assorted large Plates—Sydney—in Portfolio 4 4 0
Value of Eleventh Prize .. 4 4 0
THE TWELFTH PRIZE.
Albums of 50 cards—Sydney—very elegantly bound .. 3 3 0
Value of Twelfth Prize .. 3 3 0

There will be FIFTY ADDITIONAL TICKETS, value ONE POUND each, entitling the holder to a dozen vignette cartes-de-visite, three of them artistically coloured, to be taken a week after the drawing.

A. AND A. PHOTO. COMPANY.—THE KURRAJONG.
A View taken by Mr. Merlin during his recent visit, will be on exhibition at the Company's Rooms TO-DAY.

A. AND A. PHOTO. COMPANY.—WARRIOR, and MISTY MORN.
Photographs of these horses will be published on MONDAY next; size 14 inches by 16.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS. ELVY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY.
VALUABLE TRICHORD PIANOS, £30.
ELVY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY.
HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
ELVY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY.
An equitable instalment system.
NEW, CHOICE, and POPULAR MUSIC.
ELVY and CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

WANTED, to SELL first-class PIANO, price 25 guineas, cost 60. 138, Woolloomooloo-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

ALL the Best New Books are in circulation at MADDOCK'S Select Library, 303, George-street.

LADIES' NAMES on Note Paper and Envelopes, EMBOSSED IN COLOURS, 1s quire; INITIAL Note Paper and Envelopes; your own paper Printed. TURNER'S Cheap Book Shop, Hunter-st., Brickfield-hill.

THE OPERA. — CARTE-DE-VISITES of the Artistes, 1s each. Elvy and Co., George-street.

TO LIBRARIANS.—The largest stock of New and Second-hand BOOKS in Sydney to select from, in all departments of literature, at SKINNER'S Book Depot, 261, Pitt-street. Books bought or exchanged.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Continuation for a short time only of the GREAT CLEARING SALE
at
J. and E. DAWSON'S,
408, George-street.
The remainder of the Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY of every kind,
Dress Fabrics
Mantles and Underclothing
Ribbons, Laces, &c.
Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.
Sheetings, Table Linens, &c.
Blankets, Flannels, &c.,
is now offered at
Unprecedentedly REDUCED PRICES, in order to effect an absolute and immediate CLEARANCE.
Ladies in both town and country will find in this bona fide Drapery Sale
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Country buyers will find the WINTER portion of the Stock very cheap.
The Haberdashery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Linings, Velvets, &c., are well worth the notice of Milliners, and Dressmakers, in both town and country.
J. and E. DAWSON, 406 and 408, George-street.
Premises 408, To LET.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
Black and Blue Broads and Doeskins
Fancy Coatings
West of England Fancy Tweeds
Scotch and Yorkshire Fancy Tweeds
Summer Coatings
Waterproof Tweeds
Union Broads and Does, black and blue
Every description of Tailors' Trimmings
Ready-made Clothing of all kinds
White and Regatta Shirts
Crimean and Byzantine Shirts
Collars, Ties, Braces, &c.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Felt Hats
Boys', Youths', and Men's Cloth Caps, &c., &c.
J. B. TICKLE,
Wholesale Woollen and Clothing Warehouseman,
311, GEORGE-STREET.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior Eureka Shirts, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, five doors south of Bathurst-street.

LADIES' TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS, beautifully arranged, the best ever imported, now for SALE cheap.
GENTLEMEN'S EXPANDING and other PORTMANTEAUS, very good, in every size and kind.
As these goods were ordered in England for a late Colonial Secretary, the undersigned hopes that will be sufficient guarantee of their good quality.
GEO. HURLEY and CO.,
410, George-street.

J. Q. CARTER, 411, Geo.-st.—Double width Brilliantine, 6d per yard; Costume Dresses, from 4s 11d.

J. Q. CARTER.—The LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of REAL LACE GOODS in the colony.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—Plain lustres, beautiful tints, wide widths, 12½d
New plain lustres, will wash well, only 7½d
New challi checks, large and small, only 12½d
New Danish alpaca, beautiful tints for costumes
Japanese silks, plain, striped, and brocaded, 2s 11d
Bonded striped silks, will wash well, 2s 11½d
Panama fibre, new lustrine, real alpacas
Printed delaines, 4½d; printed alpacas, 7½d.
An experienced dressmaker on the premises.

BAGS, for Ore, Flour, Sugar, Rice, Pepper, &c., made to order. Samuel Hebblewhite, 432, George-street.

267, PITT-STREET (late the Wax-works).—E. WAY having taken the above premises, begs to inform his many patrons and friends that he has just received 18 CASES of NEW GOODS from the home markets, and will sell them at prices that will make this house ONE OF THE CHEAPEST in Sydney.
E. WAY, 268, Pitt-street, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting and Baby-linen.
E. WAY, 265, Pitt-street, Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Bonnet Shapes, Tulles, &c.
E. WAY, 267, Pitt-street, Drapery, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, Haberdashery, &c.

THE OPERA.—Scented Moss Rosebuds, for gentlemen's coats, made by Mrs. LETHEBY. Showroom, 1st floor. Registry for Governesses, Companions, Housekeepers. 410, George-street, 2 doors from Hunter-street.

SUMMER DRESSES, only 7s 6d. new colours. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street.

PLAIN LUSTRE DRESSES, 6s 11d. 50 shades of drab. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-st.

NEW GRENADINE DRESSES. 8s 11d, the last fashion. Rush and Rousseau, 618, Brickfield-hill.

NEW PATTERN BRILLIANTS, 8½ per yard, fast colours, very cheap. Rush and Rousseau, George-st.

BLACK SILK JACKETS, 12s 6d, very cheap. RUSH and ROUSSEAU, 618, George-street.

FASHIONABLE English MILLINERY, just landed, bonnets and hats. Rush and Rousseau, Brickfield-hill.

W. C. KELK. — NEW SPRING DRESS MATERIALS. See Monday's Herald.

W. C. KELK.—SUNSHADES, Parachutes, Silk Umbrellas; an immense variety; good value.

W. C. KELK.—New TRIMMINGS and Fringes in great variety, at low prices.

W. C. KELK.—Cheap RIBBONS, Corsets, Muslins, Lace, Ties, Hose, Handkerchiefs.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.—The latest Fashions, consisting of the Favourite Gipsy, Lorne, Sun Hat, &c., &c. 3, Parramatta-street, and 474½, George-street, next Kidman's.

MILLINERY.—Just opened, one case of English-made Gipsy Bonnets, in white tulle, blue, green, and violet areophane, from 8s 11d each. 3, Parramatta-street, and 474½, George-street, opposite Markets.

HAIR ROLLS, not soft ones, in twos and threes, from 1s. 9d. Mrs. KINGSTON'S, 27, South Head Road.

342, GEORGE-STREET, makes to order Black Cloth Suits, £3 10s; Black Doe Trousers, 20s; Tweed Suits, £2 15s; Tweed Trousers, 15s; Trousers and Vest, from choice patterns, £1 15s, well shrunk. D. Humphrey, tailor.

SWYNY, BROTHERS, have removed their business from Market-street to 510, Geo.-st., op. Police Court.

LADIES' Superior Lasting Boots, neat heel, the cheapest boot, 6s 6d. Swyny, Brothers, op. Police Court.

SWYNY, BROTHERS, are selling men's best nailed boots, 5s 9d; youths' ditto, 4s; boys' ditto, 3s 6d. George-street, opposite Police Court.

FURNITURE, ETC.

J. LAWLER, Bedding Manufacturer, Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Pulu, Curled Horsehair, &c., 517, George-street.

FURNITURE, Pianofortes, Pictures, Fancy Goods, and Household Requisites can be had privately on liberal terms. Similar property bought. HENRY MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 335, George-street.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES. Sole Agents, GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.

SEWING-MACHINES of all kinds, price £3 5s and upwards. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-st.

SEWING MACHINES, for use by hand or foot.
"HOME," shuttle, lock stitch .. £4 10 0
"COMMON SENSE," chain stitch .. 3 0 0
These are of AMERICAN manufacture, and universally acknowledged MORE RELIABLE, MORE DURABLE, and CHEAPER than any of the numerous English machines now being introduced.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new improved Family Lock-stitch NOISELESS Machine, reduced to £7 10s. The cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies. It produces a stitch alike on both sides, and will hem, gather, fell, bind, tuck, quilt, frill, braid, &c. The Sewing-machine Warehouse, 349, George-street.

THE GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES, complete, REDUCED to £9 10s The SEWING-MACHINE WAREHOUSE, 349, George-street, next Messrs. D. Jones and Co.

SEWING MACHINES.—The patent NOISELESS TUDOR Lockstitch Machine, £10 10s, suitable for tailors, dress, stay, and mantlemakers. Sewing Machine Warehouse, 349, George-street.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

REDUCED TO £7 10s.—WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES will do every description of work, light or heavy. Machines on hire, or paid for by instalments.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room, and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FOR WEAK AND FAILING SIGHT—Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, 10s 6d. Silver and Gold Spectacles at reduced prices. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

OPERA GLASSES, by the best makers, reduced price. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's and Co.

MICROSCOPE for SALE, cheap. 199, Pitt-street.

COACHMAKERS' MATERIALS.
Hickory wheels, complete 1½ to 2 inch; shafts and poles
Extra rims, hubs, or spokes, plated hub-bands
Lazy backs, buggy bows, whiffle trees, seat arms
Patent, half-patent, and common axles, extra boxes
Elliptic and side springs, felloe rivets, tire bolts
Axle clips, shaft tips, American bolts and nuts
Files, coach wrenches, washers, augers, adzes, chisels, &c.
Buggy, carriage, and mail coach lamps, with lenses and patent reflectors
Buggy steps, whip sockets, apron knobs, beading
Slat irons, top props, stump joints, pole crabs
MALLEABLE IRON WORK, all kinds required by the trade
Raw and boiled oil, turpentine, varnish, japan
Dry and ground white lead, colours of all kinds
Brushware, and all other requisites for coach builders.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

HURST'S London P. ALE, in pints, 4s 6d per dozen, by cask. HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-st.

IRON TANKS for SALE, with taps complete, at Burwood. Apply to E. M'DONALD, Burwood.

OIL DRUMS for SALE—24, sound. WRIGHT, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

COTTON GINS, MACARTHY KNIFE GINS, for SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as AGENTS for Messrs. Bryan, Corcoran, Witt, and Co., of London, have on SALE:—
French burr millstones
Swiss dressing silk, mill bills
Needle lubricators, smut wire, &c.
BEILBY and SCOTT, 122, Pitt-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, have in stock and receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour, in sacks
DUFFIELD'S Seconds, in sacks and half-sacks
DUFFIELD'S Household
DUNN'S Fine
DUNN'S Household
WARREN'S Superfine
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney. Superfine Silk-dressed Flour, best seconds; Corn Flour, &c. Best quality; lowest prices.

M. BOYLSON and SONS, Phœnix Mills, Ashfield, and Union Mills, Bathurst. Superfine, household, and seconds flour, corn flour, bran, pollard, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—Barbary ALMONDS, now landing, good condition. W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—Swallow and Ariell's Prize Biscuits, Bencraft's Victorian Oatmeal, Melbourne Moulds; Mottled, Yellow, and Toilet Soaps; Scotch Mixtures, Conversation, Almonds, Jellies and Creams, Boiled Goods, Sarsaparilla, Paper Bags, Tea Paper, and N. W. and Cheshire Cheese. W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

POTATOES, prime sample of Circular Head. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime samples Circular Head, now landing, in lots to suit purchasers. Bond, Sussex-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine and Seconds FLOUR; Hart's, Galloway and Clark's, Ferguson's, Field's, Darling's, Butterworth's, &c.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

AUSTRALIAN JAMS and JELLIES, in glass jars. C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street.

ARRIVED ex City of Hobart, very fine Trumpeters, really choice; and all kinds of smoked fish. Also, those really choice Lobsters, in splendid condition. The gentry and the public invited to inspect our show.
N.B.—Choice natives and lobster salad, at the Billingsgate Fish and Oyster Depot. CLARKE'S, Market-street.

ROCK and Liverpool Coarse SALT, landing and for SALE, by DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TO SHIPOWNERS, Merchants, and others.—For SALE, 30 tons of prime winter-cured salt BEEF. Apply F. and P. HARPER, Butchers, Paddington, or Balmain.

COAL FIREWOOD, ETC.

ANVIL CREEK COALS (genuine), wholesale and Retail, reduced price. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont.

LESMAHAGO CANNEL COAL DEPOT.—Caledonian Wharf, King-street. S. NUTTER.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLIERY, WALLSEND, NEWCASTLE.
The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for SMALL COAL from the above colliery, at current rates.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—Grocery BUSINESS, 20 years' standing, for SALE. F. PIERCE, 77, William-street.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL of a Butchering Business, in Bathurst, doing a first-class trade, with all the necessary articles for carrying on the business. Present proprietor giving up business in consequence of ill-health. For particulars apply to W. DARGIN, Smithfield Market, Bathurst.

FOR SALE, the LICENSE and FIXTURES of the Robin Hood Hotel, Waverley. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, the PLANT, Material, and Goodwill of a Steam Bedding Factory, doing a first-class business; only reason of the owner for selling is that he has made his pile. HENRY MOON, Bank Auction Rooms.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

ENGLISH Fire Bricks, Oven Tiles, Lumps, and all kinds of pottery. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

FOR SALE, 10 PINE TREES, 60 feet long, 1 foot through. Apply Mrs. T. G. Biehler, Kissing Point.

FOR SALE, an Exeter Cooking STOVE, with oven and boiler, £4 10s, cost £9 9s. D. C., Waterloo Post-office.

REGISTER and Half-Register STOVES, a large assortment, very cheap. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
BEST Manning River MARBLE LIME, and 2000 bushels best Shell Lime now ready for SALE at the lowest market prices. Also a large quantity of the best Lane Cove Laths on hand. G. TAYLOR'S, at Brown's Wharf, bottom of Druitt-street.

MARBLE LIME.—Large stocks always ready for shipment in quantity, cheap, at Depot, 8, King-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Brick and Weatherboard COTTAGE, cheap. Cox, Wyndham-street, Alexandria.

FOR SALE, York-terrace, Newtown, six HOUSES. Apply J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, Milson's Point, North Shore.
The Vendors are prepared to assist purchasers to the extent of the cost of material used.
GEORGE R. DIBBS, Agent,
Victoria-chambers, 131, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy Horses, suitable for a journey, £16 per pair. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

CHESNUT COB, up to 15 stone, good harness horse, £15; Bay fast Buggy Horse, £10. KNIGHT.

ABBOTT'S Hooded Tray Buggy, with brake, £35; Waggonette, with top, brake, &c., £25. S. Knight.

FIRST-RATE 3 spring Dogcart and Harness, £16; Horse, new Spring-cart and Harness, £18. Knight.

HORSES and Buggies for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street (Sundays excepted).

HERBERT GIBSON has 10 good Buggy and Saddle HORSES, cheap, day's trial. 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT American Waggon, with pole and shafts and waterproof top, £30; Express Waggon, £21. Gibson.

CAPITAL HORSE, light Hooded Family Phaeton and Harness, £30 the lot. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16; Horse, Dog-cart, and Harness, £25 the lot. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

ABBOTT'S Tray Buggy, good quiet Horse and Harness, £35; any trial. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

STOCK Saddles, and Side-saddles, from 50s each. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

PONY, wanted—very small and quiet, for children to ride. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Spring-carts, Spring Vans, Buggies, Dog-carts, and Pagnels. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

COVERED VAN for SALE, nearly new, suitable for a hawker or draper. 30, Botany Road.

FIRST-CLASS CAB PHAETON, newly trimmed, handsome turn-out, only £48, cost £140; Newport Pagnell Cart, £12, cost £35; Spring-cart, £12; Turn-out best Buggies, £38 and £25. Larter, Pitt and Liverpool sts.

BUGGIES of all descriptions; phaetons, abbot waggons, hansom cabs, bath chairs. T. Moore, 205, S. Hd. Rd.

TWO SOUND little HORSES, 5 years old; trial in sand, £5 each. Liverpool and Macquarie streets.

FOR SALE, second-hand SPRING VAN. T. HULBERT, Wheelwright, Forest Lodge, Glebe.

FOR SALE, first-rate PHAETON, very little used; price low. W. T. ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to buy useful HORSE, also Baker's Trough. Apply C. Riordan, 490, Kent-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FAT CATTLE.—500 head of well-bred Fat Cattle for SALE, that will average 800 lbs. for bullocks and 600 lbs. for cows. They can be delivered on Terembone Station, near Coonamble.
Apply to
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

IMPORTED PURE BLOOD STOCK ex LA HOGUE.
"OXFORD EDEN" and "ROSOLIE."
G. F. WANT is instructed to sell by private contract, the two above named pure-bred BULLS. For particulars of pedigree, &c., apply at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street.

TWO First-class COWS for SALE, privately. E. M'DONALD, Burwood Hotel, Burwood.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.
BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 10.30 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE, and Livery on moderate terms.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Commercial Turn-out.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A two-wheeled commercial traveller's buggy, horse, and harness.
The above is a capital turn-out, being light, roomy, and well finished, and sold in consequence of the owner's departure for Europe.

Saddle and Harness Pony.
GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class pony, broken to saddle and harness, and subject to trial.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
300 prime fat sheep, per train from Goulburn.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from William Bowman, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, per steamer.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at his Yards, at Homebush, at half-past 9 o'clock,
180 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Gunyerwaraldi.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sale.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat and store pigs, lambs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
Fifty (50) prime corn-fed dead pigs from the country.
At 1 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter from the best dairies, eggs, cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), superior corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, 1 dray.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, dead pigs, poultry, suckers
1 spring-cart and harness, nearly new.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard.
At 4 o'clock, fruit, tallow, hides, sheepskins.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will, THIS DAY, sell by auction, at Railway, Hay, straw, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, maize, &c.; 12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yard, calves, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, oranges, and 50 fat turkeys, from Queanbeyan.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay, Straw.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c.
At Railway, at 10 o'clock, billet wood of all lengths.
At Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock, 4 splendid milking cows, just calved.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock, poultry of every description, suckers, calves, &c.; roll and keg butter (the best Camden and Menangle brands), fresh eggs, prime cheese, corn-fed bacon and hams, honey, lard, hides, tallow, potatoes, &c., &c.

To Dairymen and others.
N. W. RAVEN is instructed by J. Woods, Esq. (Menangle), to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock,
4 well-bred milch cows, with calves at foot. The above can be recommended to any persons requiring a really good cow.

To Draymen, 'Bus Proprietors, and others.
N. W. RAVEN has received instructions from H. Kilpatrick, Esq., to sell by auction, without reserve, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2 o'clock,
12 heavy draught and carriage horses.
The above are thoroughly broken, and in first-class condition.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell, at Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c. At Central Australian Yards, at 12 o'clock, fat calves, pigs, suckers, roll and keg butter, prime brands; eggs, cheese, lard, honey, and usual supply of poultry and dairy produce.

To Hay and Corn Merchants and others.
WILLIAM NEWELL has been instructed by the owner, Mr. Fidden, who is giving up business, to sell by public auction, on the premises, Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works, on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his stock and tools of trade, comprising a large chaff-cutting machine complete, fit for steam or horse power; also a hand-machine, complete; an Avery's weighing-machine, up to 1 ton; scales, weights, measures, bins, lamps, corn cleaner. Also sundry corn, hay, straw, chaff, potatoes, and a lot of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Springers and Heifers.
J. Y. MILLS has received instructions to sell by auction, at Red Cow Yard, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 cow springing, calve within one week; 1 cow, heavy with calf, and 2 heifers.

Sheepskins
Mutton Tallow.
G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th September, at 12 o'clock,
1050 sheepskins
11 tierces mutton tallow
3½ casks ditto.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 15th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,
Hides, horns, hair, &c.
2.30 p.m.,
Tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.
JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 15th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, and bones.
And at 2 o'clock sharp,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Tweed, cordovan, basils
Collar, bag, bridle, harness leather, &c.
Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 15th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
750 hides, kangaroo and wallaby skins
300 horse hides
Hair, bones, horns, &c.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Mess beef, tongues
Mutton bird, horse, cocoanut, and black oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Clothing, Tweeds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Preliminary Notice.
MR. F. FAHEY has received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. John Deane, professor of music, Balmain, on MONDAY next,
The whole of the household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 19th September.
Preliminary.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
By order of the Executors of the late Captain Mills.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the executors of the late Captain Mills, to sell by auction, on the premises, Overcliff, Grantham-street, Potts's Point,
The whole of the furniture and effects.
Full particulars will be duly published.

FRIDAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.
At the Corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Under a Bill of Sale.
Ironmongery, Brass Locks, Castors, Butt Hinges, Carpenters' Tools, Holloware, Nails, Tinware, Rosin, Butter, Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, Tea, Flour, Cheese, Starch and Blue, &c., &c.
Also,
Household Furniture
Timber, &c., &c.
MR. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Hambly, butcher.
SATURDAY, 16th September, at 2 o'clock.
On the Premises, South Head Road.
Goodwill, Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest in the yearly tenancy, Chopping-machine, Horse, Cart, and Harness, Shop Fittings, Counter, Scales and Weights, Gasfittings, &c.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Cotton, publican.
SATURDAY, 16th September, at 11 o'clock.
To Publicans, Dealers, and others.
On the Premises, Colonnade Hotel, Castlereagh and King streets.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The lease, license, goodwill, stock-in-trade, hotel furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, September 15th.
Fancy Goods, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing ex Borealis,
27 packages, comprising—
Aluminium brooches, earrings, and sets
Ladies' portemonnaies and bags
Toys, fancy goods, jet goods
De La Rue's playing cards
Thick note, and thin blue post
Novels, tinted paper, copy books
Children's story books, inks, sealing wax, &c.
Terms at sale.

Stock-in-trade of a Tailor and Woollen Draper.
Under a Bill of Sale.
THIS DAY, Friday, September 15th, at 10 o'clock prompt.
On the Premises, 289, George-street, near Café Francais.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises as above, THIS DAY (Friday), at 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire stock-in-trade of woollens, tweeds, ready-made clothing, trimmings; also counters, fixtures, fittings, &c.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.
☞ Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in attendance, as the sale will commence at the above hour, sharp.

In the Insolvent Estate of Margaret Setright.
THIS DAY, Friday, 15th September, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, St. Peter's-terrace, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—Chiffonieres, Chests of Drawers, Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, and sundries.
GORDON, CHRISTIE, and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 11.
At 21, Arundel-terrace, opposite the University, Forest Lodge Estate.
HENRY MOON is instructed by Mr. J. Anderson to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
Superior household furniture, including morocco-seated chairs, springcouch, pictures, portable chest drawers, tables, chairs, sofas, ornaments, bedding, excellent opera glass, and sundries.
Terms, cash, and no reserve.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 11.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction Furniture, pianofortes, pictures, fancy goods.
N.B.—Advances made on property for prompt sale.
*** Goods for these sales received daily.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
To SHIPOWNERS, CAPTAINS, SHIP CHANDLERS, DEALERS, and others.
The whole of the STOCK of a SHIP CHANDLER, under a BILL OF SALE, without reserve.
HENRY MOON has been favoured with instructions to sell by AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 42, NEW PITT-STREET, on an early day,
The entire stock, together with office fittings, iron safe, &c.
Particulars in future issue.
Terms, cash.

TO DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS.
Important Sale of 60 Packages of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Just landed ex Borealis, and Ann Duthie.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Dress goods
Stripes and broches
9-8 white ground cambrics
Ginghams, solid checks
9-8 brilliants and plates
Ladies' underclothing
Turkish towels
Embroidered cashmeres
Muslin curtains
Quilts, marcella and toilet
Mosquito nets
Swanson's longcloths
Chintz flannels
Imitation Welsh ditto
Rough browns
Damasks
29-inch printed dimities
Alhambra counterpanes.
Crimean flannels, scarlet and black
Ditto ditto, fancy checks
Crimean shirts
Longcloth ditto
Striped drills and ducks
White linen drills
Boys' and youths' mole trousers
Men's ditto
Boys' and youths' tweed suits
Men's light ditto
Ditto worsted and Bedford cord trousers
Ditto light fancy doe ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Tailors and Woollen Drapers.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases woollens, comprising
Bordered trouserings
Light fancy tweeds
Fancy coatings
Black and blue cloths
Moltons
60-inch silesias, &c., &c.

RICHMOND RIVER PINE,
and
Schooner JOHN BULLOCK,
stranded at the Richmond River,
together with cargo of Lumber.
On account of whom it may concern.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The hull, spars, ground tackle, sails, standing and running rigging, boats, and gear.
Also,
The cargo of pine.
N.B.—At latest date the vessel had not shifted, and all the cargo in the ship.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

4 Trunks Clothing, &c.
LISTER and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 trunks clothing, from a boarding-house; also a quantity of household furniture, &c., &c.

CLEARANCE SALE.
THIS DAY, Friday, September 15th.
OILMEN'S STORES, PIPES, LIVERPOOL SOAP, TWINE, &c.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 15th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
Balances of several shipments of above for bona fide clearing-out. No reserve.
Consisting of
GROCERIES.
15 cases, each 3 dozen, Moir's bottled fruits
20 ditto, each 6 dozen, Duke of Edinburgh sauce
30 ditto, each 6 dozen, marmalade
12 ditto, each 15 boxes, 10 1 lb. tins Taylor's mustard
4 ditto, each 40 7-lb. tins ditto
2 ditto, each 20 boxes, 12 lbs., in ½-lb. packets, fine
10 ditto, each 20 boxes, 12 lbs., ½-lb. packets, W. I. arrowroot
10 ditto each 8 boxes, 14 lbs. each, homœopathic cocoa
280 ditto, each 4 dozen, 1 lb. salmon, a superior sample
200 boxes, 25 lbs. each, Young's transparent paraffine candles
78 ditto, 25 lbs. each, ditto ditto
Ditto, lamp candles, 6s and 8s
200 ditto, 5 gross each, S.C. pipes
200 ditto, 5 gross each, B.C. ditto
50 ditto, 100 and 200 each, best bath bricks
9 tons, in 1 cwt. boxes, best Liverpool soap
4 bales twine, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, STOUT, &c.
CLEARANCE SALE, THIS DAY, September 15th.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 15th, at 11 o'clock,
Balances of shipments of the following, say
100 cases of the well known red, green, and black seal claret
100 cases Dawson's Scotch whisky
80 ditto Bernard's Irish ditto
20 quarters ditto ditto ditto
250 cases, each 4 dozen, Borthwick's stout, new shipment, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers beg to call the attention of purchasers to the above. They are for bona fide clearance, and must be sold to complete account sales.

CLARET. CLARET. CLARET.
WELL-KNOWN RED, BLACK, and GREEN SEAL.
WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Caird, Paterson, and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 15, at 11 o'clock,
☞ FOR ACTUAL CLEARANCE.
NO RESERVE.
100 cases each red, green, and black seal claret, from the celebrated house of E. J. Brand and Co.
N.B.—In lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS AT SALE.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO. TOBACCO.
Unreserved Auction Sale, at Parbury's Wharf.
Raven and Cable Twist
Orion and Signet, 10-s.
Under instructions from Messrs. Parbury Brothers.
THIS MORNING.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Parbury's Bond, THIS DAY, 15th September, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Tamesa, more or less damaged.
15 quarter-tierces Raven twist tobacco.
Ex Cairnsmore, with all faults.
25 quarter-tierces Cable twist.
Also, ex Cape Clear,
5 cases Orion, 10-s
25 boxes ditto, 5-s
27 ditto ditto, 10-s
2 ditto Signet, 10-s
11 half-tierces Cable twist.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE
of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Books
Pianofortes
Electroplated Ware
Drawing-room and Dining-room Suites
Library Furniture
Bedroom Furniture and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils, &c.,
And a few
VALUABLE DOGS.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 16th September, at 11 o'clock.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 16th instant, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

UNRESERVED SALE
of
SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
The MITRE TAVERN and 46 Acres of Land at WOLLI CREEK, ILLAWARRA ROAD, about 1 mile beyond UNDERCLIFFE BRIDGE, formerly the property of the late P. A. Tompson, Esq. In one or more lots.
The REMAINING SMALL FARMS and MARKET GARDENS, TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER, near the Dam.
FIVE DOCK, 17 Acres 3 Roods 30 Perches, LYONS ROAD, and fronting FIVE DOCK BAY, adjoining the Estate of William Wright, Esq., and near Elbank.
Titles unquestionable. Full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. BRADLEY and SON, Solicitors, Margaret-street.
*** Terms at Sale.—One quarter cash, and the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Australian Trust Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th September, at 11 o'clock,
KINGSGROVE, ILLAWARRA ROAD.
All that block of land, containing by admeasurement 39 acres 2 roods 27 perches, at the junction of the ILLAWARRA ROAD and a road leading to WOLLI CREEK, together with those premises thereon known as the Mitre Tavern, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
12 acres 3 roods, divided by a road from the above, and having a large frontage to WOLLI CREEK.
TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER.
The remaining unsold portions of the estate, fronting Wolli Creek, the Illawarra Road, Sparks, Arncliffe, and Bonar streets.
In lots of 1 acre to 10 acres each.
FIVE DOCK.
17 acres 3 roods 30 perches of land, Lyons' Road, and having an extensive frontage to Five Dock Bay on the east side, adjoining the residence and grounds of William Wright, Esq., and near Mr. Murray's property.
☞ Special attention is directed to these suburban properties, as each lot must positively be sold on the above date, to close accounts.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MAURICE WILLIAM FLAVEN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, Maurice William; to move from his residence, Yurong-street, between Francis and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. D. REILLY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Hamilton; to move from his residence, No. 35, Union-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, South Hd. Road; 60, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL BARR are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Emma; to move from his residence, No. 107, King-street East, and proceed to the Mortuary, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, George-street, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD SWINSON, Sen., are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON-IN-LAW, Mr. James Richardson; to move from his late residence, Denison-street, Kingston, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-st. South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved BROTHER, James; to move from his late residence, Denison-street, Kingston, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 60, Riley-st., Woolloomooloo; 120, S. H. Rd.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Denison-street, Kingston, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, South Head Road; 719, George-street South.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, Queensland, 8th July, 1871.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Lessees of Crown Lands, and others interested, that a complete list of all Runs in this colony upon which rent is payable on or before the 30th September next, showing the amounts due in each instance, is now published.

The list may be purchased at the Government Printing Office, or will be forwarded by post on receipt of 2s. 6d.

JOSHUA P. BELL, Colonial Treasurer.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12th September, 1871.

PARISH STREETS.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make the several Parish Streets mentioned in the Schedule appended hereto, to be maintained at the expense of the Parishes through which they pass: Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 4th William IV., No. 11, plans and schedules, showing the intended lines of the streets in question, are now deposited at the Office of the Surveyor-General in Sydney, and at the Police Offices mentioned.

It is requested that any well-grounded objections that may exist to the formation of the streets in question, may be transmitted in writing to the Clerk of the Executive Council, within one month from this date.

By his Excellency's command,
J. BOWIE WILSON.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Road, 71-1070.—Description of Street: Queen-street, in the Municipality of Newtown. Police Office at which the plans and books of reference have been lodged: Central Police Office, Sydney.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WAIO-KARAKA QUARTZ GOLD MINING COMPANY, GRAHAMSTOWN, THAMES RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

(To be Registered under the Companies' Statute, 1864.)

CAPITAL £37,500, in 50,000 SHARES of 15s. EACH.

Calls (if any) not to exceed one shilling per Share per month.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
who will only retain office until the Company is registered, when the Directors will be elected in the usual way by the shareholders.

D. Brigham, Melbourne
Henry Creswick, Melbourne
James M'Connell, Melbourne
John Wagner, Sandhurst
John Davidson, Geelong
James Croyle, Ballarat
E. Morey, Ballarat
Stannus Jones, Auckland, New Zealand
J. W. Walker, manager Long Drive Company, Thames River, New Zealand
W. Rowe, manager Caledonian Company, Thames River, New Zealand
T. Morris, Auckland, New Zealand.

HEAD OFFICE: Melbourne.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Klingender, Charsley, and Liddle.
BANKERS: Bank of Australasia.
BROKERS:

BARTON and MELHADO	Sydney.
J. B. WERE and SON	Melbourne.
A. R. NORTON	Sandhurst.
A. C. M'DONALD	Geelong.
T. W. COWLEY	Geelong.
THOMSON and WALSH	Ballarat.
WILLIAM NIXON	Ballarat.
JOSEPH RANKIN	Smythesdale.
MICHAEL M'INERNEY	Smythesdale.
SAMUEL S. BURY	Pleasant Creek.
SEPTIMUS DURANT	Castlemaine.
JAMES SMITH	Ballarat.

Twenty-five thousand (25,000) Shares will be issued by the Company to the Victorian and Sydney public at a premium of Ten (10) shillings each to be paid on application.

Eight thousand pounds (£8000) of the sum to be realised from the sale of these shares will be placed to the credit of the company,—this sum, it is believed, will be sufficient to thoroughly and systematically develope the mine, and no calls are anticipated until machinery for crushing is required. The balance, £4500, will be paid to the original proprietors, out of which they will pay brokerage, and all other expenses in connection with the floating of the company until its registration. The remaining twenty-five thousand (25,000) shares will be given to the original proprietors as the purchase-money of this large and valuable mining property. Five thousand (5000) of these shares will be issued to the proprietors fully paid up, and will be offered by them in London as an inducement to capitalists there to invest in colonial mining stock, without being subject to calls; and to facilitate transfer a register will opened there, and twenty thousand (20,000) shares—the balance of the twenty-five thousand—will be issued to such proprietors without premium, but subject to calls up to 15s per share, same as the Victorian and Sydney issue.

The General Management of the Company will be established in Melbourne, with a Local Board of Directors and Secretary in New Zealand; and at the first general meeting of the Company, provision will be made for an agency in London, where it is intended to open a registry for paid up shares, which will be available to the members of the Corporation who may desire to convert contributing into paid up stock.

The promoters of the Waio-Karaka Company feel that they are not called upon to use the common phraseology of commendation of the Company's property and prospects, as independent, official, and practical information—and therefore the more reliable—is now submitted to the public, by the testimony annexed, from the following individuals, viz.:—

W. C. WRIGHT, Licensed Government Mining Surveyor, Grahamstown;
WILLIAM ERRINGTON, Civil Engineer, Grahamstown;
EDWARD THOMAS, Inspector Thames Gold Mining Company, Grahamstown;
S. E. RICHARDS, Manager Golden Crown Gold Mining Company, Grahamstown;
JOHN STANNING, Manager Waitemata Gold Mining Company, Grahamstown;
ALEXANDER DEWAR, Manager Tookey Gold Mining Company, Grahamstown;
W. ROWE, Manager Caledonia Gold Mining Company, Grahamstown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grahamstown, August 10th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Karaka G. M. Leaseholders, Grahamstown.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that, at your request, I have examined the areas comprising the "Waio-Karaka" Company's ground, and beg to furnish you with the following report:—

Referring to the plan, I recognise it as a correct copy of the Government plan, as far as the boundaries are concerned as to the position of the different areas held under gold mining lease. The reefs shown are also correctly marked.

The ground occupies a most convenient position for testing its character by tunnelling, and a main adit could be be entered from any point between A and B on plan, from which the country rises abruptly northward and eastward to an elevation of some four hundred feet.

The claim consists of four leases, having an aggregate area of 55a. 2r. 7p., and although in the midst of excellent gold-bearing mines, has hitherto not been tested in any way. The Una, on the north-east, has produced nearly 20,000 ounces of gold; and Golden Crown and Nonpareil reefs, on the south-west, are so well known as to need no comment. The known reefs that will in all probability intersect it are—

1st. The Mariner's Reef.—This was originally opened on the small claims to the eastward of the Mariner's Reef lease, and proved on being worked to be about twelve feet thick in parts, its strike being nearly north-east, and its underlie north-west at about 45 deg. It was traced on the underlie to the Mariner's Reef, and afterwards found in the Prince Imperial, where it has been driven at a depth of 100 feet from the surface. The yields from the reef have been from one ounce to five, and as high as thirteen ounces to the ton; and the reef is seven or eight feet thick at the lowest point proved.

2nd. A party of tributers are now working the reef in the Waiotahi Company's ground, and getting well paid. There are two leaders, one of which is a good-sized reef. The strike of these is directly through your ground.

3rd. The Shamrock Reef has an underlie to the south-east, and a strike south-west. It was opened first in the Shamrock Company's mine, and worked to a certain level, much of the stone yielding eleven and twelve ounces per ton. It has also been opened in the Ballarat and Rising Sun ground, and good returns obtained. The work at present going on in both these claims is the putting in of main levels from the Waiotahi Creek, the upper stopes having been worked out.

4th. The country to the north-east is full of reefs and leaders, all having a south-west strike, and many having been proved gold-bearing, but not systematically worked.

5th. The only other reef known is that in the Queen of Beauty's ground, which has a strike nearly north and south without any perceptible underlie. This reef is in parts four feet thick, in other parts two and one foot thick. It has recently yielded five ounces to the ton of quartz.

About a fortnight since, the same reef was struck thirty feet from the surface, and is being followed down by a winze in the Bright Smile Gold Mining Company on the flat.

The ground itself has not been at all tested, nor has any work of importance been done to prospect the country between the Mariner's Reef and the Queen of Beauty, or between points A and B, a line nearly at right angles to the reef system.

The reefs on this field, as a rule, do not crop to the surface, as the hills to the westward of the Waiotahi have proved. There is not a claim on this side of the creek but what has a reef of some kind, and many are intersected by several.

It would be somewhat remarkable if so large an area as the Waio-Karaka did not contain payable reefs and leaders.

The mine, from its position, can be very economically worked; and being on the direct line of paying reef, I think there is every reason to anticipate profitable returns.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. C. WRIGHT.

Grahamstown, Thames Gold-Field, August 12th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Karaka Lease.

Gentlemen,—I have in accordance with your request, visited the grounds comprised within your four leases amalgamated, and situate within close proximity to the town and surrounded by claims yielding gold; and from the course of the various lodes, as shown on the plans and sections prepared by Mr. Surveyor Wright, and information afforded me by gentlemen of large experience, I consider the position of your claim a most excellent one.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
WM. ERRINGTON, C.E.

Grahamstown, August 11th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Karaka Lease.

Gentlemen,—I know the ground well comprised within your different leases—namely, the Canadian, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa claims; also, with the neighbouring mines; and believe that if proper steps are taken to open up the several rich reefs which intersect the property, they will result in establishing a permanently profitable mine.

I am, Gentlemen,
EDWARD THOMAS,
Inspector for Thames Gold Mining Company, Limited.

Grahamstown, August 10th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Karaka Lease.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to inform you that I am thoroughly conversant with the ground held by you under lease, and have much pleasure in stating that I believe it to be well worthy the attention of mining speculators.

For a bona fide mining operation, I do not know of any piece of ground on this field that offers greater inducements.

The well-known Mariner's Reef will run direct into the ground; also the City of London, Queen of Beauty, and Bright Smile Reefs. These have yielded good returns in many places.

The position of the ground offers many natural advantages for working economically. It being situated on elevated ground, a tunnel from the seaward side would open up the ground in an expeditious and economical manner.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
S. E. RICHARDS,
Manager Golden Crown Gold Mining Company.

Grahamstown, August 11th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Karaka Lease.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have examined the ground of the Waio-Karaka Lease and its surroundings. From its proximity to several well-known promising claims, such as the City of London, Queen of Beauty, Bright Smile, Mariner's Reef, and others, whose reefs are certain to run through your ground, I have every reason to believe that, if the ground is opened up systematically, remunerative results will follow.

A comparative small outlay, as compared with other mines on this field, would develope it thoroughly.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
JOHN STANNING,
Manager Waitemata Gold Mining Company.

Grahamstown, August 11th, 1871.

To the Proprietors of the Waio-Kara Leases.

Gentlemen,—I am well acquainted with the ground comprised within your various leases, as mentioned in the margin (Canadian, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa); also with the several adjoining mines; and am of opinion that if proper means are taken to work the several rich reefs that intersect and run through that property, they must result in opening a permanently profitable mine.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
W. ROWE,
Manager Caledonian Mine.

Office of the Tookey Quartz Mining Company (Limited), Grahamstown, 12th August, 1871.

To the Provisional Directors of the Waio-Karaka Gold Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, I have visited your leasehold property, known as the Waio-Karaka Gold Mining Company; and beg to report that its area is a. r. p., consisting of the amalgamation of four leases.

It is situated on the range between the Waiotahi and the Waio-Karaka Creeks; is bounded on the north by the Nonpareil and other claims, from which large returns of gold have been obtained; on the south by the City of London and the Queen of May leases.

Through both leases, the Queen of Beauty Reef, which is now yielding such excellent returns to the company of that name, has been traced, and is now worked within 100 feet of your southern boundary.

There are also several valuable reefs running into it from the base of the hill to the west, among which are worthy of note the Mariner's Reef, the Hidden Treasure, and the Waiotahi Reefs.

Very little work has been done on the surface of your property to prove its value; but its proximity to so many valuable mining claims, and its extensive area as compared with other mining properties on this field, render it worthy the attention of capitalists.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER DEWAR.

It will be convincing to all who may have attentively perused the testimony of the foregoing seven individuals, holding, as they do, prominent public positions, and some of them having the management among the largest mining interest in any part of the world; and will be apparent that this Company's property cannot fail to realise the most sanguine expectations of success, and is, therefore encouraging to all who desire to take an interest in mining speculation.

Attention is requested to the plan annexed, and form of application. Shares can be applied for by principals, or any brokers, who will be paid the usual brokerage, under cover to the brokers whose names are herein stated.

J. B. WERE and SON, Brokers.
30, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

Application with 10s per share, will be received until Saturday, the 16th instant, inclusive, for Victoria; and until Tuesday, 19th instant, inclusive, at Sydney. The shares will be allotted so soon as all the returns are received; and should a surplus number be applied for, they will be allotted pro rata.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the Waio-Karaka Quartz Gold Mining Company (to be Registered), Thames River, New Zealand.

GENTLEMEN,
I request you will allot me——————Shares in the above Company, and I hereby enclose the amount of £————being Deposit of 10s per Share on————Shares; and I agree to accept that or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Deed of Association, and in all respects to abide by the terms set forth in the Prospectus.

Signature in full——————
Address——————
Profession or Occupation——————
Dated this————day of————187
No. of Shares————

WAIO-KARAKA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Applications for SHARES to be made to Messrs. BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street, sole Brokers in Sydney for the Company. The list will close on the 19th instant.

THE BINGLETREE TRIBUTE GOLD MINING COMPANY. (Limited.)

In 50 Shares of £10 each for a working capital, all paid. This Company is formed to work by the labour of Chinese a large area of auriferous land, having one and a half mile frontage to the Turon. Machinery, driven by a water-wheel, all of the best description, is erected and ready for immediate gold-getting. Application for shares to be made to E. N. EMMETT, Manager, Greville's Room.

The Share List closes on MONDAY, the 18th September.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849. FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Annual Revenue, £224,395. Invested Fund, £831,789.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—Limited. 35, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

LARGE REDUCTION in FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses and other Buildings not used for trade purposes, and on their contents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS—£3,859,392, of which £300,000 are invested in New South Wales and Victoria.

Life Reserve—£2,296,000.

Annual Income, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, £1,550,000.

In order to offer to the public advantages at any rate equal to those of any other Insurance Company, the Directors have reduced the rates of premium on Buildings, good of their class, occupied as PLACES OF WORSHIP, SCHOOL-ROOMS, DWELLING HOUSES, COUNTING HOUSES, LAW CHAMBERS, and OFFICES, or OTHERWISE EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF TRADE, and ON THEIR CONTENTS, to the following scale:—

	City of Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs. s. d.
No. 1—Brick or stone, roofed with slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 3	2 9
2—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining similar buildings	2 6	3 3
3—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	3 3	4 0
4—Ditto, roofed with shingles, and detached	3 3	4 0
5—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining slated buildings	4 3	4 9
6—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	4 6	5 0
7—Iron buildings, detached	7 6	9 0
8—Wooden buildings, detached	12 6	15 0

By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Margaret-street.

REDUCED FIRE RATES ON BUILDINGS.—NORWICH UNION FIRE and LIFE OFFICES.—Established 1808 and 1821.—United capital, £3,850,000. Claims promptly settled in Sydney. 181, Castlereagh-street.

JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

INSURANCES, Fire and Marine of every description, at lowest rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000.
Sydney Branch—Office, 22, Bridge-street.
Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

CAGLI AND POMPEI'S ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Conductor............Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S., R.A.M.
Stage Manager ....Mr. HENRY BEAUMONT.

THIS EVENING, Gounod's Grand Opera, FAUST.

Faust............Signor Ferante Rosnati
Mephistopheles............Signor Enrico Dondi
Valentine............Signor Filippo Coliva
Siebel............Signora Luigia Polli
Wagner............Signor Pietro Favas
Martha............Signora Luigia Tournerie
Marguerite............Signora Tamburini Coy.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 16, Donizetti's charming Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

MONDAY EVENING, September 18, Gounod's Grand Opera, FAUST.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 19, will be produced for THE FIRST TIME in Sydney, Pacini's great Classical Opera, SAFFO.

This opera was performed with great success in Melbourne for twelve nights.

Box office open from 11 to 3, at ELVY and CO.'S, George-street.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7, overture at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 7s 6d; Stalls, 4s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s 6d.
GALLERY—ONE SHILLING.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND PACIFIC RAILWAY PANORAMA.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THEATRE CANNOT BE HAD AFTER SATURDAY.

Mr. T. MARGETTS in his choicest Comic Selections.

Admission—MILLION PRICES!!!
Upper boxes, SIXPENCE!!!
Stalls and pit, 1s; Dress circle, 2s.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PACIFIC ROUTE PANORAMA.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON specially set apart for CHILDREN.

Every Child will receive a MECHANICAL TOY.

ADMISSION—Children, 6d; Adults, 1s. To all parts of the house.

ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), September 15th, Under the patronage of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Belmore.

THE LOVE CHASE.

In which Madame DURET and Mrs. ALFRED PHILLIPS will appear, supported by the most talented Company in the Australias.

Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
CHARLES'S FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND NILE SCENES.
LAST DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, at half-past 2.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

CHARLES'S MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

Members will be admitted THIS (Friday) EVENING FREE, and their Families at HALF-PRICE.

The Hall will be open for Engagement on and after Monday next.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at THE ALBERT GROUND.

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

GREAT INTERCOLONIAL CONTEST.
S. PUNCH (Amateur) of NEW SOUTH WALES, versus H. CUMMINGS, of VICTORIA,
150 yards, for Trophy.
On which occasion,
Also, W. MEDUS v. DYNON,
150 yards, for £20 aside.

Also, ONE-MILE FLAT RACE.
C. B. FISHER versus J. COLEMAN.
Together with
GRAND (Handicap) QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE, TO BE RUN IN DIVISIONS, forming a FULL AFTERNOON'S SPORTS, to commence at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS.—For SALE, the BARS. Apply to H. VAUGHAN, King-street.

WAXWORKS! WAXWORKS! WAXWORKS! The Greatest Marvels ever seen. SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—Just added, a splendid collection of 50 Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Bird, &c.

Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c.

Admission, 1s. Children under 10, half-price.

WRIGHT, DAVENPORT, and CO. v. ELLISON'S C. C. MATCH, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 10 o'clock sharp, Newtown Ground.—Messrs. Davenport, Paley, Garton, Larkins, Lintern, M'Cauley, Sheridan, Savage, Williams, White, West.

C. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL, Castlereagh-street, open EVERY EVENING. W. T. JOHNSON, late proprietor. A variety of singing, dancing, farces, and burlesques. Admission free. Lady waitresses.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

RANDERSON'S PODOPHYLLIN LOZENGES, for all bilious complaints, 1s and 2s boxes. All Chemists.

LONG'S Australian Herb PILLS, a new remedy for colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

OPIUM.—Turkey and Patna, now landing, on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPTY PACKAGES.—Wanted, 4 dozen Casks and Cases. John Keep, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, Terriers, Fancy Fowls, and Canaries, cheap. Apply 693, Elizabeth-street South.

LATHE for SALE, iron bed and slide rest, complete. 77, Market-street.

SILK Violin Strings, superior quality, three lengths, 5s dozen. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer and Co.'s.

WANTED, Carte-de-visite LENS and CAMERA. C. Edwards, Bridge-street.

WANTED, to hire a W. W. MACHINE. Apply 1, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, QUILTING done out door by machine. 317, Macquarie-st. South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, to purchase SHOP FITTINGS, Glass-cases, and Drawers. Z. O., Post Office.

WANTED, IRON WORK, for large furnace; baker's oven; stating price. H. Prescott & Son, Sussex-st.

WANTED, to buy old Rope, Cotton, and woollen Rags. Sydney Marine Stores, 332, Sussex-st. South.

WANTED, a PUBLICAN'S LICENSE. Apply Chandler and Co., 401, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, second-hand BOOKS, fitting for the Library of a Mutual Improvement Society. Address, with particulars, to W. Webb, Spring Grove, near Lucknow.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A GENTLEMAN, having two first-class fenced-in Sheep and Cattle Stations adjoining each other in the Murrumbidgee district, is desirous of a PARTNER who would assist in management and put on stock equivalent to the value of a share. Apply to P. N. K., Post-office, Tumut, N. S. W.

CANVASSER.—First-class HAND wanted. 108, Pitt-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Vacancies for two out-door Apprentices. Miss Ramsay, Pine Villa, top Wm.-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Shirt Trimmers, Apprentices, and Improvers. Mrs. Kingston, 27, S. H. Rd.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good ASSISTANTS and Apprentices. Mrs. Hammond, 19, Bligh-street.

GOOD MILITARY TAILORS wanted, at once. G. Lorking's Clothing Manufactory, 303, George-st.

MILLINER wanted; must be a good hat trimmer. Apply Thomas Baker, opposite Cathedral.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—In consequence of the resignations of B. FYFFE, Esq., Surgeon for Redfern and Glebe District; and W. W. SPENCER, Esq., Surgeon for the southern portion of the West District, two VACANCIES have occurred in the Dispensary Medical Staff. Applicants for these appointments are requested to send in their credentials, &c., on or before 10 a.m. of MONDAY, 18th instant.

M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint
R. LEWERS, } Hon. Secs.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, good HAND, for the country. J. Godfrey, South Head Road.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good JUNIOR ASSISTANT. J. H. Hoare and Co., 333, George-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN, Millinery Department. Rush and Rousseau.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart JUNIOR, for the fancy department. Compton House, 664, George-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a first-class HAND, also APPRENTICES. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—A Junior SALESMAN wanted. E. Way, Pitt-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. E. Deeper, hairdresser, 303, George-street.

TO SALESWOMEN.—Wanted, a HAND for mantle and millinery department. Compton House, 664, Geo.-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class Coat HAND, for Goulburn. J. B. Tickle, 311, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS. 277, George-street.

TO TINSMITHS.—Wanted, a General WORKMAN. Apply to E. Squires, Penrith.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—The undersigned is prepared to give a Commission for the principal roads of the colony.

J. B. TICKLE.
311, George-street.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Wanted, a Person who is already on the road, to take a commission in the Boot, Shoe, Leather, and Saddlery Trade, for the Northern Inland District. Apply to James Vickery, 10, Barrack-street.

TEACHER.—Required, an Infant SCHOOLMISTRESS for Randwick Asylum. None but teachers certified by the Council of Education need apply. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, the Rev. Canon Stephen, St. Paul's Parsonage, Cleveland-street, to whom applications, with testimonials or references, must be addressed, on or before the 20th instant, on which day candidates will be required to appear before the House Committee at Randwick.

WANTED, GOVERNESS, thoroughly competent in music. Address, with name, &c., School, HERALD.

WANTED, CABINETMAKER, good hand, constant employment. A. Hay, Hunter-st., Newcastle.

WANTED, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

WANTED, a COACHSMITH. Apply, early. Douglass, 312, Pitt-street.

WANTED, MACHINIST, Singer's, for trousers; also, Finishers. 136, Palmer-st., nr. William-st.

WANTED, MACHINIST, with her own machine. 25, Randle-street, near Exhibition.

WANTED, RANGE-FITTER, and two BOYS. 609, George-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, about 16, in a stationery establishment. Good references required. Apply by letter, H. H., HERALD Office.

WOOLSORTING.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT, by a person who has had some years' experience in Bradford, Yorkshire, and attended the London wool sales as buyer for three years. Has a thorough knowledge of all colonial wools. J. A. Kenion, William-street, Paddington.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

£50 will be given for a permanent SITUATION. Clericus, 76, Devonshire-st., Strawberry Hills.

REQUIRED, by an English young Lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess, or useful Companion. No objection to any light duties not menial; is a good needlewoman. L. E. S., Post Office.

WANTED, a PLACE for a boy, with board and lodging, age 14. M., 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, a PLACE, as Lady's maid or Nursemaid and Needlewoman. Labour Office, 80, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by respectable person, SITUATION as General Servant in small family. Bough, Glebe Rd.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION as General SERVANT. 186, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Nursemaid. M. A., HERALD.

WANTED, by a Lady, with experience, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper, or where children require maternal care, with education. Open for a month. X. Y. Z., Post Office, Sydney.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GARDEN and MILK.—WANTED, a young MAN. Wages, 10s per week. George Smith, Undercliff, Manly Beach.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply 139, King-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. For address, Mrs. Rodgers, Cooper-st., Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, for gentleman's family. W. Brown, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK, wages 15s per week. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, strong General SERVANT. Mrs. M'Coy, Belvoir-st., just off Castlereagh-st. South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Thomson, Glen Head Cottage, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, two little GIRLS, for the Machine-room. J. and G. M'Murtrie, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Nurse, and Cook, and Laundress; Protestants. "The Home," Cowper-ter., Church-hill.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Wangenheim's Hotel de Paris.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 a.m., 76, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT; accustomed to children. 697, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 11, Bloomfield-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent respectable General SERVANT. 369, Geo.-st., near King-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 386, Melbourne-terrace, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Rudd, Traveller's Rest, Market-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for small family. 453, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a smart young woman as House and Parlour Maid. Royal Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid; also, Cook and Laundress. Apply J. Wetherill, 235, Pitt-st.

WANTED, competent NURSE and Needlewoman, Protestant. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Marine Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress, General Servants, and useful Girls. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply at 195, Lower George-street.

WANTED, an OFFICE BOY, with good references. Apply before 9, J. Harding, Exchange-corner.

WANTED, a smart Office BOY. Apply by letter, own writing, to Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out. Apply at 407, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, for a boot and shoe shop. M. Cooke, 254, George-street.

WANTED, strong LAD, as Porter, good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself generally useful. Wangenheim's Hotel de Paris.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, to deliver bread. Apply to James Small, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a MAN, to make on the stand, a good hand. Swyny, Brothers, 510, George-street.

WANTED, for the North Shore, a respectable steady Person, as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply for address, at No. 5, Bent-street.

WANTED, an UPPER NURSE (Protestant), must be a good needlewoman, and have references. Apply before 3 o'clock, to Mrs. H. C. Dangar, Grantham, Potts's Point.

WANTED, for a station, Married COUPLE, without incumbrance, wife as Cook and Laundrymaid, man to milk, garden, &c. References indispensable. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

A BEDROOM, in a private family, Board optional. 7, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

A FURNISHED Bedroom to LET, for one or two single men at 70, York-street. Terms moderate.

APARTMENTS vacant for Lady and Gentleman, or Gentlemen; moderate. 156, Castlereagh-st. North.

APARTMENTS and Vacancies for gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Miss Digan's, Cowper-terrace, op. St. Philip's Church; terms, 21s. Baths.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, 2 ROOMS, with use of kitchen. A. Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

GENTLEMAN requires private Board and Residence; healthy situation, bath-room. Melbourne, HERALD.

MRS. GRONOW, Bowen Mount Cottages, South Kurrajong. Notice to Mr. Parties, Richmond, ensures conveyance.

OFFICES.—Wanted, an OFFICE, in Bridge-street or near neighbourhood. Joseph Ward and Co.

8S. THE TWO—Sitting and Bed ROOMS, use of kitchen, beautiful view. 6, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, to LET, furnished Room, as bed and sitting room. 335, Macquarie-st. South, near Park-st.

WANTED, PREMISES, with water frontage, suitable for a coal yard. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Unfurnished ROOM, state rent to B., Mr. Cooper, news agent. Must be central.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a young married lady, in or near Sydney. Address, stating terms, to E., Post Office Hotel, Sydney.

WANTED, by the German Glee Club Concordia, a large centrally-situated CLUB-ROOM. Apply for particulars in writing to the secretary, 3, Bridge-street.

WANTED, Furnished APARTMENTS, at Burwood, by a lady and three children. State terms, &c., address to Mrs. Chambers, 94, Forbes-street, Sydney.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, or Part, to LET, in Macquarie-st. North. Address G. O., HERALD Office.

AT the corner of King and George streets.—To LET, the SHOP, No. 414, George-street (one door from King-street); best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

A GOOD COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, to LET, in Hunter-street. Apply at Randall's, greengrocer, 80, Hunter-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES, in Wynyard-street, near the Bank of New South Wales.

To LET, the Premises now occupied by Messrs. Hoffnung and Co. Possession given in June, 1872, but arrangements may be made for entry in January next.

D. Cooper and Co.

HOUSE, 3 rooms, Charlotte-place, Pitt-street, near School of Arts, 8s. W. Ellard, 172, Fitzroy-street.

HOUSE, next Dr. Warren's, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, cellars, stable, and coach-house; good repair; rent low. Apply W. Ellard, 172, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

6, DUNCAN-STREET, 11s; 12, Steam Mill-street, 12s; each 5 rooms. R. L. Scrutton.

153, CROWN-STREET, 6 rooms, rent 13s; Burnell-lane, at the rear, 5 rooms, 8s.

SMALL HOUSE, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply 89, Palmer-st.; or Mr. Fawl, solicitor, Elizabeth-st.

SIX ROOMS and balcony, 13s; also SHOP, Victoria-street, off George-street, Ultimo Estate.

TO LET, HOUSE, 95, Forbes-street; 5 rooms, kitchen. Key at 89. J. Loos, 218, Crown-street.

TO LET, SHOP and Fixtures complete, suitable for any business. 477, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Riley-street, No. 491, 4 rooms and kitchen, near Devonshire-street.

TO LET, 136, William-street, two doors from Bozon's, newly done up, 25s. L. Steffanoni, 92, Market-street.

TO LET, SHOP, with five rooms, in Woolloomooloo; rental, 14s. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, or for SALE, Parkham LODGE, Bourke-st., Surry Hills. J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.

TO LET, first-class Family RESIDENCE, Upper Fort-street, in thorough repair. Apply 225, Macquarie-st.

TO LET, Chippen-st., Chippendale, 2 comfortable COTTAGES, 3 rooms, &c.; 8s. B. Scully, opposite.

TO LET, 15, Bligh-street, with large yard. Mr. J. Mullens, 133, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a delightfully situated gentleman's RESIDENCE, 43, George-street, Dawes Point, 7 rooms, &c.

TO LET, 261, Pitt-street, best position in the city, reduced rent. Apply next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, 100, Riley-street, near William-street, 6 rooms, balcony, shed, good yard; rent 15s. Key at Pierce's, William-street.

TO LET, Assembly ROOMS, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North, one or two evenings a week, for concerts, &c.

TO LET, large comfortable COTTAGE and Grounds, on Paddington heights; fine view; £52 per annum. Inquire Dr. M'Nish, South Head Road, opposite Military Barracks.

TO LET, PINE COTTAGE, a comfortable Family Residence, corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, containing 12 rooms, with every convenience. Apply to B. Solomons, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 146, Palmer-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry; coachhouse, stabling, large yard, and every convenience. Apply C. Furse, 408, George-street.

TO LET, that desirable Family RESIDENCE, No. 20, Wynyard-square, containing 10 rooms, and in thorough repair inside and out, bathroom, and all conveniences, with immediate possession. Apply at Monster Clothing Hall, George-street.

TO LET, the House, 139, King-street, known as the CAFE DE LA REGENCE, consisting of shop, six rooms, kitchen, bathroom.

Furniture, fixtures, and stock to be taken at a valuation.

For further particulars apply 139, King-street.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 6d, to be had of all news agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, September 15, 1871.

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